The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,959.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,237 Tons, 230 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballentine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

	June		June
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Madras	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Narrakel	10	,, Viragapatam	22
,, Alleppey	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Colombo	13	,, False Point	24
,, Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June, at noon.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY.....	10	Leave BUSSORAH	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Gundur.....	15	,, Fao	30
			July.
,, Muscat.....	17	,, Bushire	1
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	3
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat.....	9
,, Fao	25	,, Gundur	14
,, Mahomerah	25	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH.....	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	3 8	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 10	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,324 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Pearson, expressly built for the Suez Canal and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Brindisi	£40
Ditto to Trieste and Venice...	£45
2nd Ditto ditto	£30

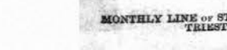
—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versâ*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers are limited to accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine to transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES, FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez.....	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adjen, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 48 hours, affording a succession of beautiful scenery. Trieste is only 5 days, and the Company's boats for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. Trieste is the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-19 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 1d. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 1s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Fiume on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 30th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA (3,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	..... £4
Suez	36	22	 8
Port Said.....	34	20	 9-10
Alexandria.....	39	25	 9-10
Messina	45	32	 12
Naples	47	33	 13
Leghorn	50	34	 14
Genoa	50	34	 14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	 14-10

Including Wines at Meals. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HADDINGTON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF DUBLIN, arrive from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

19 Bales Grey Shirtings, 81 lbs.
5 ditto Grey T. Cloth, 7 lbs.
10 ditto Grey Domestic.
5 Cases German Prints.
2 ditto Coloured Handkerchieves.
2 Cases Cut Glassware.
4 Cases White Mulls different Nos.

On account and risk of the Indentor Abdoola Essack, ex s. s. Paragary.

1 Soda Water Machine, by Hayward, Tyler & Co.

Hummum Street, 29th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NOTICES.

[A CARD.]

W. STRIP & Co.,

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

AHMEDABAD, SANUND, VEERUMGAUM, MANDUL, WUDWAN, AND DETROJ.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

CAPITAL OPAQUE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,

light, strong, with free surface, and high flaps.

Per Thousand—Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and, on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, habitual Costiveness, Offensive Breath, Depression of Spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Waking, &c., &c., &c.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Ropia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

TERRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurant, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Sebirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of those well-known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL about the 5th proximo, the S. S. TIMSAH, 1,420 tons, Captain Hogg, will sail as above, and has room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICE.—The S.S. VIRAGO will leave Harbour on MONDAY AFTERNOON. Passengers should SEND their HEAVY BAGGAGE off at NOON, and should EMBARK not later than 6 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ROYAL GEORGE, Hamilton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Hamilton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents ship Royal George.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 5th June 1871, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope, old (Coir and European) Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, Brass, Copper, Iron, and Lead, old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 27th May 1871.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY AXE,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c, &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,

Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

FOR

H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutritive properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at EDINBURGH, on THURSDAY, the 20th of April 1871.

H. MAXWELL INGLIS, Esq., P.C.S., in the Chair.

The Manager submitted to the Meeting the Annual Report by the Directors as to the Progress of the Business. He also submitted—

The Annual Report on the Books and Accounts by the Auditor of the Company, certifying that he had found the whole Accounts accurately stated and properly vouched.

Balance-Sheet of the Company's Affairs, certified by the Auditor and three of the Directors, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament constituting the Company.

A General and Comparative Statement explanatory of the Progress of the Business from 1825 to 1870.

The following RESULTS were communicated in the Report:—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1870 (2333 Proposals)	£1,498,689 3 10
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1870 (1936 Policies)	£1,181,399 3 10
Annual Premiums on New Policies	£42,725 14 8
Claims by Death during the year, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£333,605 16 4
The Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1870, amounted to	£16,091,088 19 2
(Of which £970,269, 1s. was Re-assured with other Offices.)	
The Accumulated Funds amounted to upwards of	£4,000,000 0 0
The Annual Revenue was upwards of.....	£770,000 0 0

(As shewn in the Revenue Account and Balance Sheet, which can be obtained on application.)

The Chairman requested particular attention to the Report submitted by the Directors, which was then read, and from which the following is an extract:—

"On the present occasion the Board of Directors have not only to give an account of their proceedings during the last financial year of the Company's progress, but during the quinquennial period which closed on 15th November 1870.

"The Directors have now much satisfaction in reporting that each year of the quinquennial period has been attended by that steady and satisfactory progress which has for so long a period marked the operations of the Company. They did, indeed, at one time contemplate that their advancement might be checked; First, by the monetary disturbances in 1866, and latterly, by the financial difficulties of various English Assurance Offices which had given rise to distrust and doubt; but it will be observed from the following Table, showing the business transacted during the five years, that the Company has pursued the calm and even tenor of its way, without being in any degree affected by these disturbing elements.

"NEW ASSURANCES EFFECTED from 15th November 1865 to 15th November 1870:—

"To 15th November 1866.....	£1,190,281 11 2
,, ,, 1867.....	1,147,920 10 0
,, ,, 1868.....	1,104,264 19 6
,, ,, 18-9.....	1,110,347 2 9
,, ,, 1870.....	1,181,399 3 10
Total in Five Years.....	£5,713,813 7 3

Giving an annual average of new business during the period of £1,142,762 15s. 5d., the first and last years of the period being above the average.

"While the Directors direct attention to these results, as indicative of the industry with which the business has been pursued, they would also claim credit for the exercise of a sound discretion in the selection of lives, the proposals made to the Company during the period referred to, and from which these assurances were selected, amounting to no less than £7,151,170 15s. 5d., contained in 11,221 proposals, of which 9,190 were accepted, represented by the total of £5,713,813 7s. 3d., shown above.

"The Company's claim, it must be admitted, has been eminently successful in obtaining new business, evincing the esteem in which it is held by the public; but a Report of this nature would be very incomplete were prominence not given to the Exits as well as the Entrances. Death has claimed its usual percentage of the living, and the Company has fulfilled the object of its institution by meeting with promptness the claims which were thus made upon its funds.

"The Deaths during the quinquennial period gave rise to the following claims:—

Claims.	Sums Assured.	Bonus Additions.
1866	£314,376 3 10	£48,693 4 8
1867	309,961 13 6	46,190 18 0
1868	315,670 15 6	46,598 17 1
1869	322,117 11 8	36,649 10 10
1870	333,605 16 4	42,343 16 1
	£1,591,732 0 10	£220,476 1 8

"In transacting all this business, the Directors have, to the best of their ability, discharged the responsible duties devolved on them. In can well be imagined that in the acquisition of so much new business, in the dealings with so many accumulated transactions, and in the settlement of such a large amount of claims, questions of importance requiring the exercise of care, judgment, discretion, and liberality, have presented themselves, and probably the best gauge of the success which has attended the management in these respects is that so little has been heard of the Company as it pursued its way. The Directors may at another time refer to the advanced position which this Company has always taken up in liberalising the conditions of the Assurance Contract which has greatly facilitated all these proceedings, but at present they will confine themselves to the simple duty of reporting progress.

"The Directors have only further on this occasion to refer to the Investigation with reference to the Eighth Division of Profits, now in progress. They are happy to state that the laborious calculations necessary to ascertain the Company's position, have very nearly been completed, but the results have not yet been placed before them by the Actuary, so that they can make no statement on the subject, but they are glad to have it in their power to state that a few weeks will enable the whole will be reported in the most complete manner. These remarks apply to the actuarial results, which show the liabilities of the Company.—The investigation of the other side of the account, namely, the Assets, has already been completed, and a most satisfactory Report made by a Committee of Directors who have examined each security and each document constituting it."

The Chairman then addressed the Meeting in congratulatory terms on the position of the Company.

The Report was unanimously approved of; and, after the election of new Directors, and a vote of thanks to the Office-Bearers, the Meeting separated.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMPSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

GOVERNOR:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

Deputy Governors:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

EDINBURGH—3 AND 5, GEORGE STREET.

Ordinary Directors:

H. Davidson, Esq., Merchant.	W. Jas. Duncan, Esq., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.
T. Graham Murray, Esq., W.S.	Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.
Andrew Bicketon, Esq.	Wm. Moncreiff, Esq., C.A.
W. S. Walker, Esq., of Bowland.	Charles Pearson, Esq., C.A.
James Veitch, Esq., of Elliock.	James Ray, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
James Hope, Jun., Esq., W.S.	T. Menzies, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Robert Hunter, Esq.	
John Dundas, Esq., C.S.	

LONDON—82, KING WILLIAM STREET.

Ordinary Directors:

Francis Le Breton, Esq., 21, Sussex Place, Regent's Park.	Lieutenant-Colonel James D. G. Tulloch.
T. Need 14, Esq., 62, Chesterhead Place.	Alex. Gillespie, Esq., Heathfield Wal on on Thames.
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq., Banker.	Robert Orr Gampbell, Esq., East India Avenue.
Charles Hemsley, Esq., 28, Threadneedle Street.	

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN having proceeded to England, his authority to SIGN per procuration for our FIRM has been CANCELLED for the present.

Bombay, 25th May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES BOTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after the 1st proximo, and during the monsoon months, no PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, or other MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, liable to be DAMAGED by WET, will be RECEIVED for CONVEYANCE, unless such PACKAGES is DAMMERED.

Fort, 22nd May 1871. J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE PROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING AT KISTNA.

The Company are desirous to arrange for the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE, and the CARTAGE of GOODS between their STATION at KISTNA and the NORTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER, about 2½ miles, and between the SOUTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER and their CHICKAGORE STATION, about 4½ miles, or a total distance of about eight miles.

The Contract to include the loading and unloading at both Stations, and from the bank on either side of the River into the Company's Steamer, or Punt, or Boat.

The rate to be quoted for each Passenger, and for each maund of excess Luggage beyond the quantity allowed free by Train, and per each ton of Goods.

The Contractor will be held responsible for the safe custody of Goods and Luggage, and will be required to make good any damage or loss that may arise to either Goods or Luggage while in the possession of the Contractor.

The date of the commencement of the arrangement for Passengers and their Luggage to be the 8th of June, and for Goods the date will be notified to the Contractor ten days before the Goods are booked through.

The arrangement will cease at the end of the monsoon or as soon as Trains again run through to Raichore.

The Company will provide free conveyance to Kistna Station, of Tongas, Carts, Ponies, and Bullocks required to carry out the Contract.

Tenders to be sent in to the Agent at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, by noon on FRIDAY, the 2nd June next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 26th May 1871. General Traffic Manager.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which their trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-f

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet; not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	632½
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	190
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,260
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China.....	250 par
41,000	200	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.....	1,705
3,000	150	all		Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	161
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	365
4,000	4,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£22	218,3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£25	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	45.10.7		Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£10	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Holt, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Belgaum.

Godwin, Austen, Lieutenant, 89th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Higginson, Captain, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Salkeld, Lieutenant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Blunt, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

Trench, Lieutenant, 1-2nd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Mackie, Quartermaster, 1-2nd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Murphy, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 24.)

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. W. Charles Loraine is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation Commission, and is posted to Cachar in the Dacca Division.

Mr. Loraine will exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. M. G. Thomas, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests, Assam, for one month, from the 19th instant.

Captain Edmund Yeamans Walcott, Assistant Commissioner of Durrung, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, for one month, from the 26th instant.

Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, B.L., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore, for fifteen days.

Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., Principal of the Patna College, for one year.

Mr. William Henry Henderson, Officiating Additional Judge of Tirhoot, to officiate temporarily as additional Civil and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Mr. Walter F. Smith, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is transferred temporarily to Bancoorah, and is posted to Raneegunge.

Mr. Joseph Boileau Goad, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, for one month, from any date in June next.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is posted to the Northen Circle.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Local Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Berhampore Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 27th April 1871.

Lieutenant M. T Sale, R.E., Executive Engineer, fourth grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer, of the Barrackpore Division, of which he assumed charge on the 1st May 1871, afternoon.

Mr. J. B. Chalon, Supervisor, second grade, attached to the Pooree Division, for six months, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH MAY.

			Ton.
London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton.....	£2 18s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland ..Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16, and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Haddon Hall	Faithfull	London, Feb. 18.
	Dilharree	Bisset	Melbourne, April 4.
27	Martaban (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee, May 24.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine ...	Calcutta, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt.....	Malabar Coast.
	Arabia (s).....	Mathews	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Liverpool.
	Surat (s)	Baker.....	Aden and Suez.
	Kirkwood	Nobbs.....	Liverpool.
	Caldera	Maxted	Colombo.
28	Futtel Mamd	Nacoda	Penang and Singapore.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool.
	City of Pekin	Bryson	Havre.
	France	Exmelin	Havre.

The Ship Charles Ball, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
24	Patrician	Stewart	Liverpool, Jan. 25.
	Natmoo.....	Nunnerley ...	—— May 20.
25	Marmion	Burgess	Liverpool, Feb. 10.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
25	Himalaya.....	——	.....Calcutta.
	Cassandra	——	.....Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

May			
May 25	Asia (s).....	——	.....Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 88 cases American tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Flying Venus, 24 bales printing paper, Mohamedbhoy Jumaldeen; 19 bales printing paper, Goolam Mohidin bin Goolam Nubby.

Singapore (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Conflict, 15 cases biscuits, Abdoolally Jeewakhan; 75 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sohrabjee; 100 boxes brandy, Dinshawbhoy Bezonjee; 50 kegs shot, Bhanjee Veerjee; 30 boxes bar soap, Jeevunjee Moola Adamjee; 110 drums linseed oil, Nuzurally Tyebally & Co.

Strathclyde (s) 10 cases ham, Stenhouse & Co.

British India, 4 casks paint, Nuzurally Tyabally & Co.

Courier de Bombay, 25 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

Ellen Beter, 20 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.

FROM SUEZ.

Strathclyde (s), 1 case cutlery, Aboo Hajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Berwine, 63 bales cotton, Thackersey Soosamull; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

William Fairburn, 220 bales cotton, Mathooradass Soorjee; 76 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund.

Evelyn, 3 bales cotton, Buttomsey Goculdass.

Persia, 11 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Sadack; 63 bales cotton, Ebram Fukeer Mahomed; 160 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co.

Louisa Fletcher, 400 bundles galls, Soomerdass Vagjee.

Oriflamme, 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 180 bales cotton Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

T E Lennon, 600 bundles galls, Poonjee Jeewraz.

Cavour, 75 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Hoosein.

Elizabeth Fry, 1,200 bundles galls, S Vagjee.

Virago (s), 75 bales wool, Cullianjee Pittamber; 50 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales wool, Varthman Ismaee & Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 30 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 200 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 100 bales cotton, L Naronjee.

Neera (s), 38 bales wool, Doongarsee Gopejee; 5 bales wool, N Runchord.

Quorn, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 30 bales cotton, Mathooradass Gokuldass.

China (s), 100 bales wool, Kurkeemdass Davidass; 500 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co.

Sir Charles Napier, 100 bales cotton, J Nanchund; 100 bales cotton, N Bhugeobhoy.

Timsah (s), 2,000 bundles myrabollams, S Naronjee & Co; 187 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 57 bales cotton, J Cursetjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

China (s), 250 bales cotton, A Blaschech & Co.

Strathclyde (s), 700 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

China (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

China (s) 85 bales cotton, J P Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hyderabad, 100 bales cotton, Planque, Viney & Co.

Conflict, 118 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 125 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China (s), 1 bale hides, Comgobhoy Chundabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 46 bales cotton, Ebram Fuckeer Mohamed.

Annie Henderson, 101 bales cotton, Bohimbhoy Allahbhoy

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

EGAN—May 27th, at Belgaum, Mrs. E. Egan, schoolmistress, after a short illness.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVERLEY—May 24th, at 5, Hungerford Street, the wife of H. Beverley, Esq., C.S., prematurely, of a daughter.

BLENKINSOP—May 15th, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant E. G. Blenkinsop, Adjutant 4th Regiment N. I., of a son.

LINTON—May 24th, at Calcutta, Spence's Hotel, the wife of W. Linton, of a daughter.

OLIPHANT—May 23rd, at Happer Stud Depot, the wife of George A. Oliphant, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

REYNOLDS—May 11th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. H. A. Reynolds, of a daughter.

SHEPHERD—May 21st, at Palamcottah, the wife of F. S. Shepherd, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUTLER—KNOX—May 23rd, at Christ's Church, Cawnpore, Sub-Conductor Joseph George Cutler, Ordnance Department, to Mary Elizabeth Knox.

DEATHS.

DIRSEY—At Cochin, Maria Elizabeth, relict of Phillip Sebastian Dirkey, late Master Attendant of Cochin, aged 69 years and 7 months.

DUCKET—May 18th, at Meerut, Ethelred Matilda Adeline, aged 1 year and 4 months, twin daughter of Mr. John Duckett, Head Assistant, Commissariat Department.

DUCKET—May 21st, at Meerut, Edwin Arthur, aged 6 years and 9 months, son of Mr. John Duckett, Head Assistant, Commissariat Department.

MULLEN—May 18th, at Ulwar, Tom, the second son of Dr. T. Ffrench Mullen, Civil Surgeon, aged 5 months and 12 days.

STUART—May 23rd, at Saint Thomé, Madras, Mr. Edwin Samuel Hiscox, eldest son of Captain S. Stuart, Madras Army, aged 42 years, 8 months and 28 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

THE ratification by the American Senate of the treaty drawn up by the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims foreshadows, we may hope, the close of a controversy which for seven years has disturbed the friendly relations of England and America. Little room is left for the possibility of a misunderstanding among the members of the new Commission to be appointed to decide how much Great Britain ought to pay to the United States; for their business will simply be to assess damages in accordance with a distinct rule of international law, which has been newly laid down and recognized by the representatives of both countries. Hitherto, the chief difficulty has been that there was no common ground on which the disputants could meet to arrange their differences. The American statesmen contended that, by their reading of international law, we were bound to make atonement for the injury done to the States by the rashness of the Queen's Government in issuing a proclamation declaring the rebels to be belligerents; while English statesmen maintained that the strict letter of the law justified them in refusing to pay a farthing even for the ravages caused among American shipping by the Alabama. Both parties have now made important concessions. Mr. Sumner's arraignment of England for having encouraged the rebels to prolong the war has been abandoned, and the English Commissioners, on their part, have agreed that, in respect of the Alabama claims, England shall now "be bound by a rule that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port." Obviously, the application of this rule will require the payment of a good round sum of money by England to the States. By way of compensation, the new rule secures us against the possibility of reprisals on our own shipping, in the next maritime war in which we may be engaged, by American Alabamas fitted out in neutral ports. On principle, however, the rule seems to us objectionable, because it limits the rights of neutral powers, and helps to enforce the radically wrong doctrine that the world is created for the use of States which happen to be at war with one another, and that neutral States can only carry on trade of any kind by permission of the belligerents. The utmost jealousy ought to be shown of all attempts to restrict the freedom of neutrals; and, if the Americans are so anxious to extend the scope of the rules of international law, how comes it that they still refuse to sanction the abolition of privateering? However, so long as the standing difficulty with the States is removed, there will not, we suppose, be much murmuring in England against the new Treaty. If, indeed, the money to be paid to the States can afterwards be transferred to Canada, in satisfaction of the relinquishment by the Canadians of their exclusive fishery rights, probably every one will be pleased with such a settlement of existing disputes; and the Mother-Country, the Dominion, and the United States will become once more members of a happy family of English-speaking nations.

WITH all our schemes of education, are we not as a nation ignorant on almost all popular subjects? We do not mean to say that reading, writing, and arithmetic are not carefully taught, that a fair knowledge of one's own language cannot be obtained at every village school in England, and at many even a smattering of foreign tongues. We can quite believe that, now an Educational Board has been established, even more attention than ever will be bestowed upon what we are pleased to call education, and scholars will be multiplied. How many people are there, however, who know anything about *themselves*, the ordinary laws of their being, the slightest inkling of what human processes are daily and hourly going on in their bodies, and in what way they may be assisted or seriously jeopardized?

Candidly, such matters seem to us as important as geography and the rule of three. Personally, nationally, they are of undoubted necessity. We can think of no more successful plan of combating and defeating quackery, imposition, and empiricism generally, than the knowledge of things as they really exist. "Peculiar" people, in more senses than one, would be rare, if each and all of us knew something about the "house we live in," and the peculiarity of its construction and intention. Of course, we are willing to admit that in many cases "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," but we aver that no knowledge at all is far more dangerous, especially if with that is combined prejudice and self-sufficiency. And we look upon it as an axiom that if any knowledge of an important and vital matter, such as the human body, be granted, sufficient interest will be established to ensure deeper and more thorough investigation, or such a responsibility will be disclosed that self-reliance will fail, and the opinions and advice of others who have made the matter their especial study will be eagerly sought after and attended to.

Over and over again, men of position and science have pointed out how beneficial a popular and practical series of lessons on human physiology would become, if it formed even a supplemental portion of each child's education. It is an error to suppose that such matters cannot be made popular without losing their value. Lectures on other branches of science have in many instances assumed the form of every-day speech, and perhaps no course was ever so fully attended at the Royal Institution in London as the discourses on such popular subjects as "Candles" and "Dust" by Professors Faraday and Tyndall. The English, as a rule, are on these points popularly ignorant, and if we want a strong proof of the fact it can certainly be found in the antagonism that has existed in reference to such sanitary improvements and national benefits as vaccination, disinfection, and a perfect system of sewage and water supply.

It would cause a general murmur amongst an English audience if a speaker on these matters told them that in this country the natives opposed vaccination on the grounds that we wanted to obtain that "white child destined to be the ruler of India," or that the Jumna could not be bridged unless a sufficient number of "crusts" were obtained from the arms of vaccinated persons. They would cry down the idea of a goddess of small-pox, to be worshipped and propitiated by sacrifices and presents—doubtless styling it idolatry—but they would forget that in England itself there existed a group of nonsense-talking folks, who had formed themselves into a league for the very dangerous purpose of opposing such a valuable hygienic arrangement, and whose existence could never have lasted for a moment had the plain knowledge of facts been afforded to the public simultaneously with the framing of enactments bearing upon such matters. What, however, was left undone in this particular subject the presence of an epidemic of small-pox in London has itself accomplished. We read that the public are rushing in a panic-stricken state to be vaccinated and revaccinated; that statistics prove that out of 188 fatal cases of small-pox registered the week ending January 21st "142 had been denied the protective power of vaccination." This is, indeed, a goddess who needs an immensity of sacrifice.

Amidst all that is now so lamentably troubling England, we in India can and ought to find useful lessons, which, if disregarded, must cause the blame to lie at our doors should similar troubles arise amongst us. It stands out prominently that small-pox is a *truly preventible disease*, and when once that fact is acknowledged or proved (for it is not always true that a proved benefit is acknowledged) there should be no chance of its assuming an epidemic form. However strict the regulations or carefully superintended the arrangements of prevention, here and there sporadic cases will occur; but an epidemic in such a case can only arise from careless indifference or culpable opposition.

It has been fully established that revaccination after the age of puberty is the only true safeguard from the disease. An important case is mentioned in the *Lancet* of last mail. The mother of an unvaccinated baby took the disease. "The baby was quickly vaccinated and escaped. All the adults in the house submitted to revaccination but the sister, who refused: *she alone took the disease, and died.*" Do we not owe, not only to ourselves but to our fellow creatures, an important duty in this matter? If so, it is for each individual to fulfil that duty. It may be said that these subjects are out of place in the columns of a newspaper. Were they to be constantly a portion of our text we might think so, but considering, as we do, that all and every one should know of any matter personally or generally beneficial, we would thus publicly and popularly bring it into notice as occasion requires.

Another important point that has been proved is the failure of the permissive principle in these sanitary arrangements. Compulsion is urgently suggested and in fact demanded. We have this law in India, and all we therefore require is an infusion of more vitality, and a more energetic support from the powers that be. We are told that India is a poor country, and our contemporary the "Indian Medical Gazette" has positively said "we must wait until the country is richer before it can possibly afford to support a highly-educated set of native medical practitioners; and whenever this time arrives vaccination will undoubtedly be the universal practice among the people of Bengal." We join issue here. We consider that such a doctrine is penny-wise but pound-foolish. It does not require "a highly-educated practitioner" to carry out the operation of vaccination, which process we now know to be a certain prophylactic. Let us, while compelling our subjects to undergo the ordeal, take every opportunity of showing them its value and true benefit, and they will rapidly receive it with joy and gladness. Economy is dangerous, nay criminal, in such a matter, and anything like mystification or indifference equally censurable. If we educate the people to understand something of themselves, and the true meaning of our laws intended to keep them alive and healthy, *they* will not grudge any little expense that may be incurred, but will pay without murmuring.

THE Dalhousie, Captain G. B. Hewett, left our harbour on Saturday, by order of Government, to search for the wreck which the Cromwell reports having passed some 200 miles to the westward of Bombay.

WE are glad to hear that a Parsee gentleman, who with rare good taste desires that his name may not be published, has sent to Mr. Jacomb, Under-Secretary to Government, a cheque for Rs. 5,000, with the request that the money may be forwarded to Persia for the relief of the distressed Parsees in that country.

IN the Mussoorie Derby Sweep (first prize Rs. 990, second Rs. 371-4-0, third Rs. 123-12-0) Colonel Dwyer drew Zephyr Colt.

REUTER'S telegram giving the result of the Oaks came from London via Russia in four minutes.

AN earthquake was felt at Nynee Tal, Landour, Meerut, and Agra on the night of the 22nd. The shock was rather severe at Nynee Tal.

A CLUB is about to be formed at Serampore (or thereabouts) for the translation of the Vedas and Puranas into colloquial Bengalee. Mr. Plowden, magistrate of Serampore, will, it is said, be president.

THE "Friend of India" tells us that Mr. George Dickson, secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has at last been restored to comparatively good health, and that there is a prospect of his return to Calcutta in the cold weather.

THE Countess of Mayo held her first reception this season on Tuesday last at Peterhoff. There was a large attendance. Her Excellency will now receive visitors every Tuesday between the hours of two and four.

THE "Pioneer" learns that all the stockaded posts which it is intended to hold during the rains on the Eastern Frontier are completed, and hopes that Brigadier-General Bourchier will now get a little not undeserved rest.

A STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S., to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine Lieut. Godwin Austen, 89th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE King of Mandalay is, it is said, afflicted with a mania for decorating all his European visitors. According to the Political Agent, the Order of the Tsalway has been rendered "contemptible" by its indiscriminate distribution.

No doubt exists, says the "Friend of India," as to the intention of the Turks to try their power against Nejd; and as we said last week, there is strong suspicion that they intended, if they do not intend, to carry their project farther—to Muscat, Mekran, &c.

FROM the Relief it will be seen that a regiment of British infantry is to be transferred from the Bombay Presidency to Allahabad. The "Pioneer" has heard that this is to be H. M.'s 106th. It appears also that the 2-22nd (5-24th) R.A. will really go home from Rawul Pindee.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been put in circulation by Messrs. Eduljee Cowasjee Pisnee and Pestonjee Nowrojee Kabrajee among the Parsee community of Calcutta for subscriptions in aid of the fund raised in Bombay for the relief of the poor Parsees who are suffering from the present famine in Persia.

A TELEGRAM in the London papers of the 5th May says that the Pope is very ill with a fresh attack of gout which is defined by his physicians as ascending paralysis. The Sacred College has held a secret meeting to consider the crisis and has decided in case of the Pope's death to remove to Malta.

A CALCUTTA paper says that, at the instance of the Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Medical Department, the Government of India have decided favourably the question of the expediency of appointing Supernumerary Assistant Surgeons to officiate for permanent Uncovenanted Medical Officers in civil stations.

ACCORDING to the "Lucknow Times" "an atrocious robbery has been committed on the Seetapore road. Two carriages, occupied by native travellers, were attacked at night by an armed band at a short distance from the city. The drivers and several of the passengers, it is said, were wounded and two lives were lost."

THE "Englishman" believes that neither Amir Khan nor Hasmadad Khan will be defended by counsel on their trial before the Sessions Court at Patna. "The expenses to which they have been already put in the proceedings taken on their behalf have been so great as to leave them without the means of obtaining assistance at the time at which they most require it."

IT has already been stated that the terrible reports of cholera in Cashmere were all unfounded. The fact is that there have not been any even sporadic cases of the disease this season in the Happy Valley. The European community of Sreenugger already numbers some hundred and fifty persons, of whom about thirty-five are ladies, and the cry is still—"they come."

THE value of native assessors was well exemplified in a late murder case in the Sessions Court of Pegu. Although great pains were taken to explain the evidence, and although the evidence was purposely given in Burmese, they found the prisoner "not guilty"—because they had not *seen* the girl die! Colonel Ardagh, however, differed from them, and transported the murderer for life.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the "Pioneer" from Sagar, asks it how "spirit-invoking is practised in Bengal," as he wishes to test the process with regard to the spirit of a certain deceased individual. Our contemporary is sorry it cannot assist him. It would very much like to know itself, and hopes that if the correspondent should hereafter acquire the art he will kindly impart a knowledge of it.

A PRIVATE letter received by the "Bengal Times" from Chittagong, dated the 15th instant, says:—"It is rumoured here that Winchester's little girl, Mary, who was captured by the Lushais in their late Cachar raids, is now with Sabunga, the chief of the Syloo tribe, who is reported to have made a demand of Rs. 400 for her restoration. I have also heard it stated that Rutton Pooea has been negotiating the terms of her release from captivity."

THE names of several of the natives who received the order of the Star of India were unintelligible as telegraphed. The "Maharaja of Oudh" who has been made a Knight Grand Commander is, we learn, the Maharajah of Oodeypore. Among the Knight Commanders is the Nawab Mohsum-ool-Dowla of Oudh, and among the Companions the Nawab of Umb, the Honorable Vembauker Ramiengar of Madras, the Dewan of Cochin, and Mir Shahamut Ali, native agent of the Butlam State.

IN publishing the table of Reliefs reproduced in another column, the "Pioneer" says—"There was one error in the Relief published yesterday which we have corrected to-day. The 32nd N.I. go to Umballa from Rance Khet, not to Rance Khet from Umballa. The destinations of the particular batteries of the 13th Brigade R. A. are also perhaps somewhat uncertain. In other respects we think the Relief as given in this issue will prove correct. We have not been able to ascertain the dates of movements: indeed, we believe they are not yet fixed."

IN noticing the unfortunate accident by which Mr. Crawford met his death at Jhelum, "Indian Public Opinion" stated, on the authority of the gentleman who communicated the news, that Lieutenant Hare plunged into the river to rescue him. Mr. Hare has written to state that the account of the accident is correct in all but this; he was preparing to attempt to rescue the drowning man, by plunging in after him, but was seized by a number of natives who, aware of the danger of the attempt, prevented him carrying out his design, which, in the opinion of our contemporary, though brave and generous, must undoubtedly have been rash.

OFFICIAL intelligence from Cabul is to the effect that on the 27th of April Yakoob Khan was encamped in the meadows before Herat, and that the Governor of the city (Futteh Mahomed Khan) had fortified the approaches with earthworks. The Cabul Commander-in-Chief, when last heard of, was thirty *kos* beyond Candahar and marching on Herat *vid* the Helmund. Three regiments have been recalled from Jellalabad to the capital, where recruiting and drilling is the business of the day. Although five new infantry regiments have already been enrolled, orders have been issued not to relax in the work of enlistment.

IN replying to the despatch of the Secretary of State, proposing the remodelling of the Civil Service furlough rules, the Government of India has, we are informed by the "Englishman," vigorously opposed the measure. Our contemporary hopes "his Grace will see the necessity of retiring as rapidly and 'gracefully' as he can, from the clearly untenable position he has taken up on this matter. It is not probable that, with the Government and the whole Indian press opposed to them, the members of the Home Council will persevere in a measure which has elicited so much unfavourable criticism, and we, therefore, hope we shall hear no more of this absurdly illogical proposition."

THE Madras Government state that some time must yet elapse before they will be in a position to determine the whole amount which it will be in their power to allot for expenditure on public works, under the heads of service which are now provincial. It has been determined that the sums which are to be given from provincial funds for communications shall be assigned to the local fund boards of the several circles as lump grants-in-aid. These cannot yet be made; but, in order that the Public Works Department may proceed to the preparation of detailed Budget for Civil Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Improvement, the Government resolve to intimate to that department that a sum of Rs. 6,89,500 will be available for expenditure under those heads.

THE "Pioneer" believes that it is in contemplation to take measures for the examination of all old records now neglected and exposed to decay in the Government offices of the various districts. "May we suggest that the work of selection for publication (if publication as well as preservation be intended) should not be entrusted to a single person. An individual, whether lawyer, clergyman, civil servant, military man, or even man of letters, however eclectic and catholic in taste, would be prone to make his selection too exclusively in the direction of his own profession or pursuit. Thus it is curious how small a share military items furnish in the otherwise interesting volumes of selections published under the auspices of Mr. Seton-Karr. A military man on the research committee would probably have found much more of military interest."

LORD NAPIER, the Commander-in-Chief, has discovered with regret that in spite of General Orders and Her Majesty's Regulations for the army, officers commanding troops and companies persist in delegating the duty of paying the regimental dhobie to pay sergeants. His Excellency therefore calls the strict attention of all officers to the standing orders of the service, and directs that officers commanding troops and companies shall themselves settle with the regimental dhobie. Another General Order is more serious. "Instances," says the Commander-in-Chief, "have occurred of misappropriation of money entrusted by soldiers to non-commissioned officers for deposit in the Savings' Bank," and His Excellency therefore directs that commanding officers are themselves to receive any sums of money which the soldier may desire to deposit. His Excellency also forbids soldiers to entrust their money to a pay sergeant for delivery to the officer!

"WE have it on good authority," says the 'Friend of India,' "that when the last mail left there was in contemplation the virtual abolition, by a process of explanation in an Act of Parliament, of the guarantee given to the officers of the Indian army in 1864. That guarantee, it will be remembered, took the form of certain recommendations which the Supersession Committee, where Sir C. Wingfield fought so well for the Indian army, resolved to make. Hence all action has been arrested, and hence the proposal seriously entertained by the legal advisers of the Cabinet to explain away the guarantee. Such an attempt, even if made, cannot succeed. The Queen's officers do not desire to see their Indian brethren deprived of any of their legal rights, but ask that they themselves may have compensating and corresponding advantages. The pity is that it is the Indian public who must pay for every new military muddle resulting from amalgamation that justice may be done to individual officers."

MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see in your columns a letter from Mahableshwur, I am tempted to write a line—not for the sake of gratifying a *cacoethes scribendi*, but to give through you to the public who patronise this place some idea of the shortcomings and enjoyments here. There is no doubt that the present Superintendent here does all that he can to advantage the public in every way, and fulfils his duties strictly to Government, but I have a doubt if the sphere in which these duties exist and to which they are limited are quite sufficient for the public requirements.

The position of a stranger who takes a bungalow through an agent here is this:—He finds everything in order except the bungalow. He wants a bungalow—goes to an agent, takes what he thinks will suit him, and arrives, to discover that he and his family are tenants in common with breeding-rats and venerable, bounding squirrels, and stealthy lizards, who have large families in the ceiling, and who "daily take their walks abroad" in the ladies' dressing rooms and on the walls of the establishment. I do not now attempt to include the bungalows of European gentlemen, which I may presume are such as they desire them to be, but *I publicly caution those who are desirous of taking bungalows at Matheran not to do so unless they have seen them first.* Now, may I ask, ought there not to be some person who would see by supervision and examination that, for a tenant willing to occupy and pay a fair rent, who is greatly engaged at Bombay, or living at a distance, and cannot allow three days to come here, inspect, and return to his work, a clean, comfortable, inhabitable bungalow can be obtained for a fair value? Such is not the case, and I am informed that, in consequence of no such inspection or supervision existing, many bungalows have been tenanted which never would have been occupied; and during the rainy days here much unpleasantness was caused through the rain coming in at the roof in many bungalows day and night, to the dissatisfaction and discomfort of many tenants paying rents to warrant them against such consequences.

The rents charged here are very high, but they are most exorbitant when regarded in reference to the quality of what they are paid for. As a general rule, the furniture is most filthy, old, and worn; the ware of the most inferior description, rendering it necessary to bring your own; and what they are pleased to call beds are beyond description. Fancy a mattress of tough, gritty stuff, covered with some sort of coloured cotton—an inch thick in some parts, and an inch and a-half in others—pillows that have "the rime of age" on them, and the cots to suit. I admit that the concoctors of these vales of rest showed a high and confiding trust in the adaptability of human nature, but I know six nights passed before sleep visited "these sad eyes" in the unequal wrinkles. We cannot all be picewallahs or moneyed Civil Servants—we cannot each or all be proprietors of bungalows at Matheran, and must have them on hire in the hot season. Now, the root of all this mischief lies at the door of the bungalow proprietors. Why do they not deal direct with the public? An agent profits by their property; lets to the tenant for one sum, and pays the proprietor a less sum. The tenant does not get the value of his money—the proprietor is satisfied with what he gets, and the agent puts a very considerable profit in his pocket, and then thinks no more of the bungalow or its necessities or requirements, and, what is very likely, the proprietor never knows anything of them.

Such a system as this will succeed in ruining Matheran. When bungalows are not comfortable—and I only ask that they should be commonly clean and decent—the public will go to Mahableshwur or elsewhere; and a place so convenient to Bombay, and consequently so preferable, will be in a short course of time deserted.

Now, as to the bazaar. The prices here are unjustifiably high. Beef is scarce, and mutton seven annas a pound, and a moderate-sized loaf of bread costs three annas and upwards. All supplies are scant, but I aver that a decent drink of good milk cannot in a general way be got here; most, if not all, tastes more or less of garlic, and I leave your readers to judge of what sort the white sauces and the puddings are likely to be.

I say that there is a want somewhere, and that the proprietors are not consulting their own interests in not regarding with greater interest the wishes of the public.

Matheran has been very much frequented this May. I seldom saw it more crowded. I never saw the thermometer at its highest over 75°, but the place is devoid of many of the comforts it should possess through the infatuated disregard of that class whose interest it is to make it most attractive. There is no adequate provision for the reasonable wants of the public; the doctrine of supply and demand does not apply to exceptional cases, and I regard it as the duty of those who have property here, and who charge dearly for its enjoyment, to be a little less Banian and more honest, and do something to see and ensure that those who give their money have clean houses and good diet.

If any other Indian city could have a place like Matheran, so accessible, the complaints would not exist here that urgently call for reform.

As to amusements, there have been none. The croquet-ground is well attended, there being twenty lovely young ladies here, and the weather is delightful in the extreme.

I cannot, however, leave the subject of these complaints without suggesting a remedy for the evil, as it is difficult to unite in one purpose and one action such a body of men as the proprietors here, who are living in various parts of the presidency. I should look to the property here to discharge its first duty towards the public in appointing a man to do the duties which they collectively neglect, and I would add such obvious duties as are necessary to be performed to those of the Superintendent, and pay him by a tax levied on the property. It is a well known fact that

ROBBERY AT BREACH CANDY BY BYRAGEES.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Naransing Tepasing and Muchunsing Runsing, Byragees by profession, were charged with house-breaking by night and stealing one sword hilt, a magnifying glass, one opera glass, &c., the property of Messrs. J. M. Slater and J. Kerr, on the 26th March last.

Mr. Slater said—I am an engineer. I identify the property now before the Court as mine. On the morning of the 17th March last, and subsequently, the aforesaid articles were found missing from my house at Breach Candy. On the aforesaid morning the doors were found to have been opened during the night. There was a ladder found near the house.

Doolub Jogee said—I am in the employ of one Mr. Kerr. I identify the property as belonging to Mr. Kerr. It was missed from my master's bungalow about two months ago. I again saw this and Mr. Slater's property in about a fortnight afterwards, when the second prisoner was brought over by the police to our bungalow in the morning. He (the accused) on enquiry by our ayah showed how he got into the bungalow. He admitted having committed the theft.

Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally stated—I am a subedar of police. On the morning of the 5th April I fell in with the prisoners on the Worlee Road, and they had a bundle each. I stopped them and opened the bundles, and found the property partly in the bundle of the first accused and partly in that of the second. The prisoners ran away. We secured one of them on the spot, while the other effected his escape. The second prisoner was arrested and placed before me on the 10th April, and he admitted having got the property from complainant's bungalow. He took me to complainant's bungalow and pointed out the way how he got the property. He said that he had brought a ladder from a Parsee's house by which means the other prisoner had gone into complainant's bungalow. After our return, the first prisoner admitted having committed theft in complainant's house and had stolen the property there. I got this magnifying glass from Mohanlal, who stated in prisoners' presence that they had given it to him. Prisoners admitted this to be true.

The prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
May 21st Sunday	0 0	0 1	0 0
,, 22nd Monday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 23rd Tuesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 24th Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 25th Thursday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 26th Friday	0 0	0 0	0 0
,, 27th Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 0
For the week	0 0	0 1	0 0
Previously Registered	3 33	3 46	2 75
Grand Total	3 33	3 47	2 75

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Dr Dickenson, Mr G Webb, Mr. and Mrs John Summers, and Lieutenant F J Ray.

For Suez—Mr F Hoyer and Mr Sabal.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship France, Captain Exmelin, sailed on Saturday last for Havre with a cargo of 2,403 bales of cotton.

The City of Perth, 893 tons, Captain J. Brigston, sailed on Saturday last for Havre with a cargo of 553 bales of cotton.

The ship Helen Scott, Captain W. Greble, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,607 bales of cotton.

The ship Haddon Hall, Captain H. Faithfull, arrived here on Saturday last from London with a general cargo.

The s. s. Mantaran, Captain G. Beyts, arrived here on Saturday last with a general cargo, and the following passengers from Kurrachee :—Mr. and Mrs. MacNeil, and 3 children. And 36 deck passengers.

The ship Melbourne, Captain W. H. Bisset, arrived here on Saturday last from Melbourne with a cargo of 25 cases of preserves and 49 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The s. s. Sattara, Captain J. J. Ballantine, arrived here on Saturday last with a general cargo, and the following passengers from Calcutta :—Mr. Andrew, Mr. T. Norwell, Mr. R. P. Stein. And 28 deck passengers.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We already know that you have never missed a single opportunity to defend a cause of the reform party to the utmost of your power. I hope you will give equal justice to it by publishing the following piece of news in the local columns of your widespread journal.

We are well aware that recently a widow remarriage has taken place among the Kapole Banians, and that the bridegroom, Madhowdass Rugnathdass, has brought a charge of defamation of his character against some persons of respectability of the said caste.

The reform party, seeing that the said Madhowdass was in need of money, have already set on foot a subscription among themselves, and a certain sum has been subscribed, with a view to assist the couple in defraying the expenses incurred by them in the said case.

A REFORMER.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I sincerely trust you will not incur the serious charge of aiding and abetting or covertly encouraging the objectionable practice of firing "pot shots" at that venerated institution, the Bombay Municipality, or at any one of its highly respected members or officers, by your permitting me through the medium of your valuable journal to ask the following little questions :—

1. Why are the roads not watered ?

[Note.—Some philosophers seem to think that swallowing an indefinite quantity of *fine dust* during the *heat* of summer gives a tone to the stomach by exciting *wholesome thirst*. I wonder if Dr. Hewlett is of this opinion.]

2. How comes it that our gas burns so dimly ?

[Note.—It strikes me that this is owing to a laudable desire on the part of the authorities to obviate the injurious effect which would be produced on the retina of the leges' olfactories were the gas to be allowed to attain a *dazzling brightness*. The learned in such matters seem to have arrived at the conclusion that a superfluity of light is decidedly objectionable, and that sleep which is so indispensable in hot nights to refresh the exhausted physical and mental energies would be thereby unattainable, &c., &c. What says Dr. Howlett ?]

3. On what principle of economy is it that the gas and kerosine lamps are never cleaned ?

[Note.—I suspect that Rama and Pandoo and their lamplighting brethren will consider this an impertinent question. The economy of not cleaning the lamps is not easily apparent to the unenlightened observer. It may be intended to preserve the glass from being broken. Dr. Hewlett cannot be expected to give an opinion on this subject.]

4. Why was the public (the *poor* public, including that despised class the tax-payers,) compelled to drink *dirty* Vehar water for some weeks now recently elapsed ?

[Note.—I invested Rs. 4 in the purchase of a filter, by which the yellow fluid obtained from the Municipal pipe was changed to a pure crystal-like water. My cousin Mahommed bin Arabin Petrium laughed at me, and said I was an effeminate fellow—that he liked the mud-impregnated Vehar water much better than the purified element—that it reminded him of the glorious water of the Nile, and actually *fattened* him. Here is a wrinkle for Dr. Hewlett. It may be that pure water after all is not conducive to health.]

5. Did not some officious person blame the turncocks for the said *dirty* water, and after that was not pure water supplied to the public ?

[Note.—My cousin Mahommed did not approve of the change. He has positively grown thin.]

Perhaps the above queries may meet the eyes of some of our worthy magnates who, in the enjoyment of their *otium cum dig.*, are inhaling the refreshing and invigorating breezes of Matheran or Mahableshwur, and in due time we, the ignorant denizens of Bombay, may be edified by the wise answer which those sages may condescend to give us.—Yours truly,

A TAME CITY ARAB.

May 27th.

Tseng Kwo-fan, the Chinese General, has published an order appointing certain individuals to organize a society for sending educated Chinese youths to Europe at the expense of Government to acquire a knowledge of the different Western arts. Fifty of these are to be sent to England and fifty to America, and are to stay away for five years. The greatest difficulty is, it is said, experienced in persuading any youths to come forward to attempt the horrors of a long sea journey and a five years' residence among the "foreign devils."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 20th May 1871.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,274 Miles.			
Coaching	82,220	8	8
Merchandize	3,63,282	4	2
Electric Telegraph	1,015	10	0
Earth Trains	3,194	0	0
Total Rs.	4,49,712	6	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184¼ miles ... Total Rs.	4,58,702	2	7
Decrease	8,989	11	9

SIMLA.

23rd May.—"Aberfoyle," the house taken for the Lieutenant-Governor, has been given up. His Honor is living at Barnes' Court with the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis. The departments appertaining to the head of the Punjab Government are to be in Simla this season; a portion of the Kelvin Grove Estate has been rented for Mr. Egerton's office.

Signor Marras' *après-midi musicale* at Ravenswood on Saturday last was a great success, nearly all the amateur talent in Simla taking a part in the programme. The next of the series, it is announced, will take place at Kennedy House some time next month. Why these entertainments are not given at Mr. Goldstein's new concert-room is a mystery to many, and a disappointment to a large portion of the community. The room is in every way admirably adapted for the purpose.

There will be a levée, a dinner party, and a ball at Peterhoff on the 24th, on which date the Simla Volunteers, after a *feu de joie* at 7 A.M., will way down to Anandale to breakfast and shoot for prizes (a very handsome one being given by Captain Peterson), after which luncheon on the lawn, to be followed with dancing and all sorts of games, in which that dissipated old dame "Aunt Sally" will play a part.—*Pioneer.*

THE CALCUTTA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

(*Englishman*, May 26.)

The revelations made by Dr. Tonnerre at the Alipúr Police Court on Tuesday are even more appalling than those of our "Amateur Casual." We use the word "appalling" advisedly, for to be living from day to day, as even Chowringhee appears to be living, upon the carcasses of diseased cattle, is truly appalling. The utter carelessness of a wealthy community who have been content so long with such a diet is even more deplorable than the unscrupulousness of the butcher who thus poisons them to fill his pockets.

This dependence upon the mercy of the Muhammadan butcher, in spite of having day after day to eat meat of a quality that would be thrown away in Seven Dials, has always struck us as something marvellous. The same class of people who feed here on filthy and diseased meat subscribe to a mutton club when they get to a mofussil station. One would suppose that having learnt that meat equal to Slater's can be produced in India, they would not again allow themselves to be victimised; and that as there are always many people in Calcutta who have been members of mutton clubs, a better system would gradually be introduced. Nothing, however, is done; and with the deterioration of our domestic servants, things go from bad to worse, till at last they come to the state described by the Health Officer. Private individuals have from time to time endeavoured to improve the supply of meat by establishing farms for feeding sheep and cattle; but for some reason or other they have not met with support, and have failed.

It is easy enough to close the slaughter-houses, but how are we to obtain a regular supply of first-class meat ?

A SCENE IN COURT.

An amusing scene occurred in a court not a hundred miles from Lahore the other day. A client presented a petition in English from his pleader praying for a postponement of his case on the ground that he could not appear on the day fixed.

Court—What ? an English petition ! (throwing it back), I am not bound to read English petitions. Sheristadar—Can you read that paper ?

Sheristadar (who unfortunately for the Court can read English)—Yes, Sir, (reads).

Court—Stop, who told you to read anything but the language of the Court ? If you do so again, I will fine you for contempt ! !

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

SIGNOR MARRAS' "APRES-MIDI MUSICALES."

Signor Marras gave his first "*après-midi musicale*" last Saturday at Colonel Hatch's house in Simla. Our correspondents are unanimous in their commendations, not so much on account of the charm of Signor Marras' own performance (*cela va sans dire*), but for the spirit and taste with which he has evidently inspired his pupils. It would be difficult, with such accompaniment and leading as Signor Marras gives, to sing carelessly or badly; but it is only the artist, true and instinctive, no less than trained and scientific, who can impart in any appreciable degree to others what he has attained to himself. At the concert at Simla, the amateurs, nearly twenty in number, who had been in training under Signor Marras but a week or two, gave, we are told, three concerted pieces with most admirable effect. Many of the performers have been long known to Simla and have, in previous seasons, combined to form a Philharmonic Society; but, as our correspondent puts it, the difference between the performances of previous years and of this is that between a scratch crew of "torpids" and the University eight after six weeks' coaching by Morrieson.

Entirely apart from the pleasure of hearing musicians so finished as Signor and Madame Marras, it is real luck to a society, removed from all musical opportunities as ever Indian society must be, to get the benefit of instruction from an artist who as a master stands so very high as Marras. There are plenty of good voices in this country, which run to seed merely from want of cultivation—we mean want of that knowledge (which only a master can give) how to make the most of, and preserve unimpaired the gift which is as much valued by others as by the possessor. We are writing selfishly, as there are some Allahabad voices at Simla quite worthy of Signor Marras' care.—*Pioneer*, May 26.

THE SHIP SANDRINGHAM—A NARROW ESCAPE.

(*Our Paper*, May 23.)

A very narrow escape from a casualty occurred among the shipping on Sunday. The ship Sandringham, owing to her great draft of water, left, as mentioned in our last issue, her moorings off Manora a few days ago, to anchor outside in order to complete her lading: a step, which, at this time of the year, we should have thought hardly advisable for the sake of a few more tons of cargo. As far as we can learn, it would appear that early in the afternoon, the captain wished to sail, but owing to the strong wind blowing on to the shore, he drifted towards the breakwater in attempting to raise the anchor. Finding he was drifting still further on, he was again obliged to drop anchor, bringing up in a very ugly position, as he had approached unpleasantly near the bar: so much so, that the new tug boat, the Manora, was compelled to proceed to his assistance. After divine service at Manora, there was quite a little crowd of interested spectators looking on, both from above and below the cliff as the Sandringham tossed up and down on the long rollers, and not a little satisfaction was expressed when first one and then a second hawser was taken out from the tug boat and made fast to the ship. From the land the strain on the cable at times seemed to be very great; and we congratulate the captain on coming safely out of a very awkward position. For, had the sea been a little rougher, or the then strong breeze increased; or had the ship drifted thus a few hours later, the consequences might have been very serious, and the good Sandringham might have tried whether she could reach the old wreck by the creek. However, "all's well that ends well:" and the moral is—for the sake of a few hundreds of pounds don't lose thousands.

The latest accounts of the National Association in aid of Social Progress in India are extremely encouraging. Mr. Prichard, whose lecture at Clifton we published the other day, is working most zealously on behalf of the Association, and is giving universal satisfaction. He is characterized as a "superior man and a most valuable ally." It will gratify the native public in India to know that Lord Calthorpe, the very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, and the Lord Justice James have become Vice-Presidents of the London Branch of the Association. Mr. Prichard is Chairman. The Council is said to comprise a goodly array of the names of those who are interested in Indian affairs.—*Indian Mirror.*

The London correspondent of a contemporary mentions the formation of a new Indian Colony in London. Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Donald Macleod, Sir Frederick Halliday, Sir Henry Sumner Maine, Mr. Brandreth, Sir Andrew Waugh, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, &c. &c., all names well known in India, and out of India in connection with India, have started the new Settlement in South Kensington, to which will very probably be drawn all our celebrities as they finish their respective careers among us, and retire upon well, and in many instances nobly, earned annuities. They will ever be a remarkable class, and will when living together possibly attract more attention, as the representatives of the Empire that makes India an Asiatic power, than when lost in the general crowd, but we need hardly fear that India will ever have cause to be ashamed of the men she has decorated with her bright particular Star.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS IN RELIEF OF BRITISH AND NATIVE TROOPS FOR 1871-72.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

A Brigade	A Battery	...	From Peshawur	to Meean Meer
A	do	C	do	... Meerut to Peshawur
F	do	E	do	... Umballa to Meerut
F	do	F	do	... Meean Meer to Umballa.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

13th Brig, Head Quarrs.			From	England to Meean Meer
13th	do	No 1	Battery.	England to Morar
13th	do	2	do	... England to Fort William
13th	do	3	do	... England to Ferozepore
13th	do	4	do	... England to Govindghur
13th	do	5	do	... England to Attock
13th	do	6	do	... England to Jutogh
13th	do	7	do	... England to Meean Meer
16th	do	D	Battery	... Allahabad to Rawal Pindee
19th	do	E	do	... Rawul Pindee to Allahabad
22nd	do	Head	Quarters	Meean Meer to England
22nd	do	A	Battery	... Jutogh to England
22nd	do	No 2	Bat (5-25)	Rawul Pindee to England
22nd	do	3	Battery.	Fort William to England
22nd	do	4	do	... Govindghur to England
22nd	do	5	do	... Ferozpore to England
22nd	do	6	do	... Saugor to England
22nd	do	7	do	... Agra to England
24th	do	1	do	... Delhi to Rawul Pindee
24th	do	2	do	... Morar to Delhi
24th	do	4	do	... Darjeeling to Morar
24th	do	5	do	... Meean Meer to Agra
24th	do	6	do	... Attock to Peshawur
Brig from Madras,			A Bat	Madras to Darjeeling.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

None.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

1st Battalion, 5th Foot..		From	Nowshera to Bareilly
1st	do	14th	do ... Cawnpore to Fort William
1st	do	19th	do ... Saugor to England
2nd	do	19th	do ... Fort William to Cawnpore
2nd	do	20th	do ... Bareilly to Saugor and Jubbulpore
38th Foot		...	Rawul Pindee to England
44th	do	...	England to the Bombay Presidency
48th	do	...	Mail s to the Madras Presidency
54th	do	...	England to Jullundur
56th	do	...	Chuckrata to Peshawur
2nd Batt, 60th Rifles		...	Peshawur to Nowshera
3rd	do	60th	do ... Bellary to Aden
66th Foot		...	England to the Madras Presidency
70th	do	...	England to Rawul Pindee
79th	do	...	Kamptee to England
92nd Regiment		...	Jullundur to Chuckrata
104th	do	...	Allahabad to England
3rd Batt Rifle Brigade..		...	Aden to England
A Regiment		...	the Bombay Presidency to Allahabad.

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

2nd Company	...	From Peshawur to Roorkee
4th do	...	Roorkee to Peshawur
7th do	...	Peshawur to Roorkee
8th do	...	Roorkee to Peshawur.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

1st Regiment	...	From Morar to Cawnpore—Detachment to the Presidency
3rd do	...	Jhelum to Nowgong
5th do	...	Nowshera to Jhelum
6th do	...	Cawnpore to Morar
7th do	...	Nowgong to Sestapore
10th do	...	Sealkote to Nowshera
17th do	...	Sestapore to Sealkote.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

2nd Regiment	...	From Julpigoree to Dinapore
10th do	...	Cawnpore to Dum-Dum
11th do	...	Dum-Dum to Bareilly
16th do	...	Shahjehanpore, Moradabad, to Julpigoree
17th do	...	Delhi to Meean Meer
19th do	...	Peshawur to Tullagunj
20th do	...	Tullagunj to Delhi
22nd do	...	Dacca and Barrackpore to Jhelum
26th do	...	Umballa to Peshawur
27th do	...	Bareilly to Dacca and Barrackpore
30th do	...	Jhelum to Nowshera
31st do	...	Nowshera to Mooltan
32nd do	...	Ranchee Det to Umballa
35th do	...	Meean Meer to Cawnpore
45th do	...	Mooltan to Shahjehanpore, Moradabad.

A LOSS TO ALLAHABAD.

One of the finest tamarind trees in India is no more. It was growing two days ago in the Khoosroo Bagh, Allahabad, but on Wednesday, the Queen's birth-day, at about eight o'clock in the morning, it came down with a fearful crash. The trunk of the grand old tree was found to be quite hollow—it died of honest old age. This is an irreparable loss to the Gardens, and will completely alter the appearance of the Tombs—any other tree could have been better spared. It has done the station many a kindness, shading the stalls at our Fancy Fairs, the Band on *fête* days, and well deserves an obituary notice. "It is so easy" (we quote Wendel Holmes) "to say 'it was only a tree' and so much harder its living done than to build a granite obelisk !"—*Pioneer*, May 26.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

In publishing the following from the *Indian Public Opinion* of the 23rd instant, it is necessary to remind our readers that according to the official news from Afghanistan Herat has *not* been taken by Yakoob Khan. That report is, in all probability, the authentic one; but it is well to hear also the non-official accounts :—

Yesterday we received from Cabul some further intelligence regarding the progress of the rebellion, but the news is after all exceedingly scanty. It is asserted that Yakoob Khan is on the march from Herat to encounter the Amir's troops which were sent against him from Candahar under Afzul Khan and General Ferramorz. It is also stated that the whole of the Char Eimak tribes have joined Yakoob and that he can now command *sixty thousand* fighting men. The Char Eimak tribes are a peculiar people belonging to the ancient Parsivan race. They used to be altogether nomad and dwelling in tents, but in the time of Yar Mahomed, many were collected, or forced, to live at Herat, and they soon became it is said contented. It is to be noted that they far outnumbered the Afghans in and round Herat, and as far back as thirty years ago shrewd observers pointed out that if the day should ever come when enmity should spring up between the Eimaks and the Afghans the former would exterminate the latter. The Eimaks are of the Shiah sect of Mussulmans and the Afghans are of the Sunnite sect. The Eimaks paid no land revenue but were bound to give certain service to the ruler. The term Eimak is also applied to the Hazarah tribes who are a wandering race of apparently Tartar origin inhabiting the almost unknown country between the Safed Koh and Siah Koh. They are described by General Ferrier as having square, flat angular faces, small oblique eyes, pale sallow complexions and scanty beards. They are undersized but square and strong; their bravery amounts to rashness; there are no better horsemen in all Asia. The Afghans dread them. As we said above however the true Eimaks are of Persian origin. From these facts we have little hesitation in believing the statement we publish to-day that the Char Eimaks have joined Yakoob against the Afghans, and it is plain that it is not impossible from such material to raise a very large effective army even though less than sixty thousand. On receipt of the news of the advance of Yakoob from Herat, the Amir ordered the advance to be stopped. Afzul Khan and Ferramorz were told to halt till the reinforcements should reach them, and Aslum Khan was hurried off with as many troops as could be collected. Others are preparing to follow from Cabul. The advance under Ferramorz is not to proceed beyond Furrah. If Yakoob Khan is aware of the weakness of the Afghan army, as compared with his own, he will not fail to hasten his march upon Furrah.

In a previous issue we remarked that the people of Afghanistan, a most bigoted race, looked upon Yakoob with more favour than on his father, because Yakoob was as bigoted as themselves, whereas his father was of too liberal a turn of mind for them. We endeavoured to ascertain why it was that Shere Ali's views and conduct were distasteful to his people, and have just learned some curious facts which may be of interest. We publish them not because we believe them to be true, nor to prejudice our readers either against or in favour of Shere Ali, but merely to show what the common people of Afghanistan *believe* about his conduct and the way in which they look on it. It is well known that some time ago Shere Ali took a fancy to a beautiful Cashmeeree *Kunjri* residing at Peshawur, and that he took her to Cabul and made her favourite in the harem. He has in consequence neglected his legitimate wives who are highly connected in the country. But this is not all. His trip to Amballa had the disastrous effect of striking him with an eccentric love of all things English, a love which he has repeatedly manifested much to the disgust of his soldiers and the people generally. His latest whim has been to dress his women in European costume, and go out to walk with them in the gardens. This is all very well for such women as his Peshawur girl, but is strongly objected to by his less liberal-minded Afghan ladies, one of whom absolutely refused to wear any part of the European costume. His subjects also are scandalised at the idea of his ladies walking out in the gardens unveiled, which is against all their customs and prejudices. He is even reported to bathe occasionally in the garden tanks in company with the members of his harem. Now whether these things are true or not they are what the people believe and they shock all their ancient prejudices. The adoption of English customs is specially hateful to the Afghans, and is calculated to unsettle the whole kingdom. Yakoob again is just the man to hit the popular taste. He is an Afghan of the Afghans, obstinate, overbearing, and conservative. We fear if Yakoob Khan were on the throne of Cabul, we should have no very agreeable neighbour, at least we should never be able to depend on him as a good ally.

An American paper reprints the following lines *apropos* of the present state of France :—

"There was a man across the sea, and he was wondrous wise—
He jumped into a bramble bush and scratched out both his eyes,
And when he found his eyes were out, he roared with might and main,
Then jumped into another bush to scratch them in again."

"A Telegraphist" sends the following :—"Not long ago a respectable lady handed in at the head office in M——— a telegram for transmission to her absent partner. The message was found to contain twenty-two words. The clerk observed that by omitting two words the charge would be reduced nineteence, and respectfully suggested that 'Dear Husband,' with which the telegram was prefaced, might be struck out. After some considerable hesitation the lady acquiesced, remarking, with real feminine penetration, 'Strike your pen through them then; he will see at once that I have had the words written down.'

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society—one of the best clubs in London,—a letter graphically describing the desolate eastern edge of the so-called Karakorum range was read from Mr. Shaw, now Dr. Cayley's *locum tenens* in Ladak. Then followed long extracts, of exceeding interest, from Major Montgomerie's report of the otherwise nameless Mirza's survey of the country from Koondoor by the Pamir Steppe to Kashgar. The routes were carefully traced on a colossal map of the country from Lahore to Lake Irsik Kul. In the discussion which followed Sir H. Rawlinson announced that the British and Russian surveys had now virtually met, Baron Osten Sacken's most southerly point being visible from Kashgar, our most northerly. The gap is only twenty miles broad and the position of Kashgar has now been settled. Sir Henry reviewed the course of exploration in these regions from Marco Polo to the Mirza who followed his route, and to Mr. Hayward and Mr. Shaw. Sir Andrew Waugh eulogised Major Montgomerie and the Mirza in very graceful terms. Colonel Walker, who had recently returned from India, gave an amusing description of the efforts of the Great Trigonometrical Survey to train native surveyors. He mentioned one man, the most promising, who had been dismissed because of the theft of the gold watch which the Geographical Society had bestowed on one of his fellows. This man afterwards accompanied Mr. Hayward to the scene of his death and, said Colonel Walker, "I am glad he was murdered along with Hayward." When this opinion excited some horror Colonel Walker quietly added, "for, if he was not murdered along with Hayward he must have been Hayward's murderer."—*Friend of India*, May 25.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

When the last mail left Dr. Forbes Watson had succeeded in securing for India a place worthy of its collection in the International Exhibition. There was great danger after all India's expense and trouble of its place being entirely overlooked. Only at the last moment was the entrance hall of the Horticultural Society secured. In the pottery and fine arts sections a little space was conceded. But in the Educational collections, which occupy the two theatres above the porticoes of the new Albert Hall, not one inch of room was left for India. This is so far fortunate, for the Indian Educational section is unique and it would have suffered by being distributed in the English groups. It was to appear entire in the Court where the surplus and great bulk of the Indian articles were to be exhibited. There are five or six official reporters on the English and European educational section, and Dr. George Smith had been asked to arrange and report on that supplied by India. The general report on the rest of the Indian contributions was to be written by Dr. Forbes Watson. The whole Indian collection promises, we hear, to be very fine, but, as usual, much of it was arriving late.—*Friend of India*, May 25.

COLONEL MAN.

Some of the older residents at Ootacamund may perhaps recollect a young officer of the name of Man, who did good work in his day as a roadmaker on the Neilgherries. Colonel Man now holds the appointment of Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, and recently left India after a long and varied service of thirty-five years. When that gallant young bachelor-Governor, Lord Elphinstone, ruled the Presidency of Fort St. George, from his pretty little retreat in Kaity Valley —now the abode of the German Mission,—Colonel Man was working with the party of Sappers that completed the road from Coonoor to Ooty, and made the great cutting at the entrance to the latter sanitarium. Among other public works at which he assisted, may be mentioned the pretty little Residency at Nagpore now occupied by Colonel Keatinge, and the great road which connects Nagpore with Jubbulpore. In 1845 Colonel Man was transferred to the Straits, and continued to serve in those Settlements until they were handed over to the tender care of the Colonial Office. Lord Lawrence then offered him a political appointment in Northern India, but the Colonel feeling his Hindustani somewhat rusty after so many years absence in the Straits, elected to take charge of the Andaman Islands. Being entitled to his Colonel's allowances in another two years, he now leaves India for good, still a fine, hale, hearty man—just such another as Thackeray would have pourtrayed, had he wanted a second Colonel Newcome—full of Oriental anecdote, with a mind stored with Oriental experiences, and capable of enjoying to the utmost the years of easy retirement that old Time, who deals kindly with his favourites will we trust vouchsafe to him.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

STRANGE—IF TRUE.

A Correspondent of the *Mofussilite* informs the readers of that journal that brandy and salt constitute an "infallible specific for all diseases." The statement is based on the authority of an American pamphlet which "contained a few simple directions and about 2,000 testimonials of cures effected." The writer is unfortunately unable to furnish any better description of the pamphlet, for, as he observes in a postscript, "it was lent to a friend some years ago, who forgot to return it." What seems to us to be of more importance than the "2,000 testimonials of cures effected" is the deliberate statement of the writer that he himself, by means of brandy and salt, has succeeded in curing a very bad case of leprosy and an equally bad case of asthma. In the former an ounce of common table salt was added to a bottle of French brandy, and a wine-glassful of the mixture was given three times a day to the sufferer, whose legs (the part affected) were covered over with flannel steeped in the same mixture for the space of an hour. The operation, which is represented as painful, concluded with an application of salad oil; and the cure was complete. In the other case, an attack of asthma which had lasted for several years was cured in three weeks by the same treatment, the chest and back having been daily rubbed, in place of the flannel application resorted to in the previous case. We believe that the medicinal properties of salt have been very imperfectly studied, the tendency of professional science or scientific professions being to ignore all nature's own remedies.—*Indian Daily News.*

"THE 'CHEEZ."

(*Englishman.*)

Sir,—In your article on "the cheez," you doubt whether the term is of Indian origin; it certainly *is*, not being found in *vulgar*, but in *Gipsey* slang. They have several other clearly Indian words, of which at this moment I can recall but two, both very expressive.

"He's no great *shakes*," *shakes* being clearly a corruption of *shukhs*; and "put him in *quod*," *quod* being equally a corruption of *qaed*. I am aware that Universities even regard *quod* as a corruption of *quad*, short for quadrangle, and that the expression means "confine him to the college quadrangle." But what do Gipsies, with whom the term is familiar, know of colleges or their quadrangles ?

The subject is interesting, and I trust this note will elicit others.

R. F. H.

Morar, May 21, 1871.

P.S.—Equally so, Christmas *box*, or *boxes*, is a corruption of *bukhsh* and *bukhsheesh*. Properly, the word should be plural with a singular prefix—a Christmas *boxes*, like a wine-vaults.

Righteous Indignation.—As has been frequently pointed out in discussions on the state of Westmeath and Ireland generally, the difficulty of obtaining information is the greatest if not the only difficulty that has to be met. Here is an illustration of the ingenuity which is employed in the intimidation of informers. A man who was known to have given information against some persons implicated in the Fenian movement was observed one day drinking or drawing water at a certain holy well, said to be the residence of a sacred trout. The opportunity was too good to be neglected. A dead trout was procured and placed in the well, and the neighbourhood was forthwith invited to behold a miracle. The thing was plain. The fish had been unable to live in water which had reflected the features of an informer. The trout was fished out,—inquiry into the identity of the body being for the time waived,—nailed on the top of a pole, and carried at the head of a large procession of sympathizers, who immediately proceeded to murder the delinquent. This act of righteous vengeance was not, however, fully consummated, for the police interfered, and with some difficulty rescued the man at that stage of the process when the subject is described, in the dialect of the country, as being "kilt."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Series of Parliamentary Mishaps.—On Monday night, in the House of Commons, several laughable incidents took place during the income tax debate. The occasion was felt to be serious—members' nerves were at a high tension—but like Oliver Cromwell, who when signing the death warrant of the King smeared the faces of his comrogues with ink, they relieved themselves by every occasion for a hearty laugh. A distinguished right hon. gentleman, who in many a bygone "ugly rush" sat heavily upon his political opponents, returned to his place after a few moments' absence, and titterly ruined a new four-and-nine by sitting upon it. Then Mr. Stansfeld produced a great though unrehearsed effect upon the house. He showed symbolically that the Government despised the thin and cold potations of indirect taxation by upsetting, in the warmth of his eloquence, a water decanter; and Mr. Lowe, in evident panic lest his elaborate calculations should be damaged, jumped up in such haste to save his papers from the flood, that he knocked over an inkstand, and, showed that, unlike "copious Dryden," he had "the art to blot." Later in the evening a disciple of Demosthenes managed his "action" with more zeal than discretion, and enforced his argument by a heavy blow on the hat of the member who sat below him; and the chapter of absurdities was wound up by the division, in which the Liberal members, at the crack of the whip, went into the Government lobby, when their convictions and their speeches had all pointed to a different conclusion.—*Standard*, May 2.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REVISION OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces Gazette*, May 24.)

1. In the debate on the Local Rates (Oudh) Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remarked that—"It seemed to him that in some districts of the North-Western Provinces we were sacrificing the land-revenue to an unnecessary degree. It was true that in these days of liberal treatment in financial matters it had been considered desirable that instead of giving landholders one-third of the rents as their share, as we formerly gave them, we should now give them one-half. But the system under which we were conducting the settlements in the North-Western Provinces resulted in giving the proprietors more than one-half of the rents: for we know that the landowners are not likely to enhance their rents before the settlement, but had proceeded to do so immediately after the settlement. The difference in the proportion of the rents taken as revenue by the Government, which Mr. Strachey had shown to have already appeared in some districts, would be much more perceptible ten or twenty years hence."

2. In the debate on the Local Rates (North-Western Provinces) Bill, Mr. Campbell said—"Since the subject of the settlement of the North-Western Provinces had been broached, and as there was a considerable difference of opinion on the point, he would say one word in respect to his own experience of that settlement. The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had truly said that, probably, when the settlement of 1841 was made, we had not an accurate account of the rental of lands; but he thought that the want of exactitude told rather against the landholders, and not in their favour. His Honor had served in the North-Western Provinces for several years immediately after the conclusion of that settlement, and his impression was, that the result of that settlement was that the landholders had at that time scarcely a clear one-third of the rental for their profit. He believed that the settlement that had now been made had proceeded on more exact data with respect to existing rents, which was telling against the State and in favour of landlords. The result of the settlement of 1841 gave in round numbers a revenue of four crores of rupees, or four millions sterling; and he was told that the result of the new settlements would be to give to the State not more than four and a-half millions at the outside. Now, if we compared the state of the country at that time and the state of the country at present; if we considered that the former settlement was made shortly after the great famine of 1837, which far exceeded in severity any other famine that we had had in that country; if we considered that railroads and roads were not made at that time, and there was not one tithe of the means of developing the resources of the country that we now possessed; if the North-Western Provinces were capable of bearing in 1841, when that settlement was made, without serious complaint, a revenue of four millions—it seemed to him that, if the land was called upon to pay a revenue of only four and a-half millions between the years 1871 and 1901, the new assessment would be infinitely lighter than the old assessment, and that the Hon. Mr. Strachey was right in saying that we were giving up a very large proportion of our land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces."

3. What Mr. Strachey had said was this—"The truth, I fear, rather is that we have been sacrificing by our existing system of settlements a vast income, which, as all classes of the people—including the private proprietors of land themselves—admit, has always belonged to the State. This is a great question, into which I do not now propose to enter, but I wish to state a few facts to illustrate to the Council what I believe to be the truth regarding the pressure of the land-revenue demand in Northern India. My particular illustration will be taken from the North-Western Provinces, but in principle everything that I am about to say applies equally to Oudh and the other more advanced provinces. Under the old settlements for thirty years, which have now for the most part expired in the North-Western Provinces, the share of the rental to which the State was assumed to be entitled was sixty-six per cent. Such men as Mr. Thomason, and the other most experienced officers of the time, were satisfied that this share was not excessive. If it was not in accordance with ancient custom and with the feelings of the people, I believe that the main divergence was really this, that never had any Government at any previous time taken so little. The proof that the demand was not excessive seems to me to be absolutely complete. The best proof that can be given consist in the fact of the vast progress, wealth and prosperity which the North-Western Provinces have made during the thirty years, and in the growth of private property in the land of immense value. Under the present system of settlement, we take fifty instead of sixty-six per cent. Why this change was made I cannot say. So far as I have ever been able to discover, it was made in 1854 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provin

all to the highest standard. The duty in the North-Western Provinces was 3 rs. As compared with Bengal, there was a difference of 4 a. If the condition of the people in the North-Western Provinces was much worse than that of the people of Bengal, it might be expedient to reduce the duty on salt, but he believed the people of Madras and Bombay were quite as well off as the people of Bengal, and the duty there ought to be raised. He believed that the duty did not in the slightest degree affect the consumption in Bengal, nor was it felt by any class in Bombay. He thought, therefore, that some addition might be made to the tax, if it were absolutely necessary, without causing any very severe burden to fall on even the poorer classes. He had never contemplated an addition of more than 2 a. When Mr. Wilson brought in his income tax, it included 1 per cent. for public works, and when that ceased, he (Sir Cecil) cast about him for some additional local tax, and he came to the conclusion that the least objectionable mode was to put on an additional anna on salt. When he was in Bengal, he used to have before him statements of the actual price of salt in all districts, and he never heard of its being more than 4 rs. 2 a. per maund.

Mr. Birley remarked that when he was in Calcutta, in 1843 and 1844, he heard that the price of salt was a very great tax on the natives.

Sir Cecil Beadon said some years ago the Government instituted inquiries as to the quantity of salt consumed in a family—in European families and native families—and the result was that there was very little variation indeed. The consumption per head of each family was found to be about 12 lbs., and there was no material difference between the consumption of the richest and the consumption of the poorest man. Now, taking the population of Bengal at forty millions, as he saw it stated in the last statistical returns, and the sale of salt being seven and a-half million maunds, that gave a consumption of about 14½ lbs. per head. Taking the consumption at 14½ lbs. per head, as the tax was within a fraction of 1d. a pound, each person paid 1s. 2d. a year to the revenue. He included man, woman, and child. It operated as a poll tax. They paid absolutely no other indirect tax, with the very small exception of the duty on spirits and drugs. It was the only means by which they make the lower classes of India contribute to the expenses of the Government, and it was more popular than a poll tax would be. On the whole, he thought the people of India had been supplied with salt at a moderate price. The North-West Provinces and the Punjab were supplied with salt from the Sambhur lake, and salt taken from the hills. Since he left India there had been some attempt to equalise the duties, but they were still far from equal. He did not think that the complaints against the salt tax had arisen in any way from complaints made by the taxpayers themselves. He thought the tax might be moderately increased—say to the extent of 25 per cent. The tax was little more than a shilling a year on each person. The earnings of labourers varied very much, but he should say that in the generality of the districts, wages were not less than 4 a.—or 6d.—a day, and half that amount for a woman or child; and taking a family of five persons, the entire earnings would be 8 a., or a little more than a shilling a day, and these persons would pay five shillings a year salt duty. But there was a large class of labourers in the north-west whose wages were probably not more than 3 a. a day. There was no other article on which they could levy a duty, except perhaps tobacco, which had been suggested. It was the people interested in the salt works in Cheshire who proposed that the Government of India should cease their manufacture of salt. The Government resisted for a long time, as they thought it their duty to keep up the manufacture in order to employ the people on the coast. It did not matter to them whether they got the duty by customs or by excise, but the people were paying 50 per cent. more. The Government doubted the ability of the people of Cheshire to supply the people of India with salt. In 1868 six millions of maunds were imported by sea, and only 21,000 maunds paid duty to the excise.

The Chairman asked whether there was not a riot in Bombay when there was an attempt to increase the duty?

Sir Cecil Beadon—That was an exhibition of an ignorant impatience of taxation. He believed that the agricultural classes of Bombay were just as well off as those of Bengal, if not better.

The examination then turned on the subject of opium. In answer to the questions put to him on this matter, Sir Cecil Beadon said there had been a duty on opium in Bengal almost ever since the commencement of our rule. The Government had established two agencies, one at Patna and the other at Ghazepoor. Each agency was divided into sub-agencies, and sometimes there were two, three, and four sub-agencies in one district. The Behar agency included all the districts in the province of Behar, and the Benares agency included the district of Benares and part of the province of Oude. Under the sub-agents were native establishments, whose business it was to look after the cultivators. When any ryot wished to cultivate opium he went to the sub-agent and asked to have his name registered, his land measured, to get a cultivator's licence and the usual advance; and the sub-agent, having ascertained that the man was really desirous of cultivating opium, had the land measured. An advance was made when the crop was above the ground. The land was then measured, and if the ryot had sowed all he had engaged to sow a second advance was made. Nothing then took place until the crop was ripe for gathering, and when the ryot had gathered his crop, he collected it in vessels, and deliver ed it at the sub-agent's office, and received the full price for it. The opium was then forwarded by the sub-agent to the factory, where it was exposed for a considerable time in large tanks, which reduced it to an uniform consistency and made it fit for the market, some for home consumption and some for sale in Calcutta. Then it was packed and sent to Calcutta, and there it was sold by auction at periodical sales for consumption abroad. The great majority of the cultivators were ryots who paid rent to the zemindars. The Government did not ask what right the man had in his land; all they looked to was occupation. There were special regulations which prevented the landlord taking the crop if the rent were not paid. Instead of being mortgaged to the landlord it was mortgaged to the Government. The extent of the cultivation was limited according to the financial needs of the Government. The cultivation of opium without a licence was absolutely prohibited. There was an establishment of natives whose business it was to go throughout the district and measure the land. It was a crop which required a great deal of labour, and the land on which the poppy was grown must be seen, so that there was no illicit cultivation. Some small quantity of opium found its way from the cultivator to the consumer, but on the whole he thought very little was disposed of in that way. There was a certain amount of smuggling, but it was very insignificant. On the whole the revenue was collected very easily. The number of chests in 1829-30 was 7,565; in 1853 the number was 53,321. In the first period the cost per chest to the Government was 291 rs., and in the second period 281 rs.; and the net revenue in the first period was 1,030,000 rs., and in the second period 2,420,000 rs., and the price fell from 165l. to 73l. From 1855 down to 1858-9 there was a decrease in the production, and in 1859-60 it reached the minimum production of 21,357 chests, and the price rose to 163l. a chest. The gross receipts were 4,450,000l., and the net receipts 3,600,000l. Consequent upon the great increase in the production of opium and a reduction in the price, some diminution in the price paid to the cultivator was determined upon. That of itself restricted the cultivation, and the Government being desirous of restricting it, they gave up some of the outlying sub-agencies, and the result was that in 1868-9 the production was only a little over 21,000 chests. At one time it was thought that the more opium they produced the more revenue they would obtain, but the experience of 1853 showed the Government that if the production exceeded a certain quantity the price in China would fall so low as to affect the revenue. The revenue was the difference between what the Government paid and what it got. The cost of producing the opium was always pretty nearly the same, but the price which they got in Calcutta varied. It depended on the price in China, and if they overstocked the market in China, there generally followed a reduction in price. Up to 1865 the Government always brought to sale in each year the quantity produced in that year, and it was always advertised to the public some time before the sale took place. It was impossible for the public or anybody else to know beforehand how many chests there would be for sale. That could not be known till the crop was gathered and manufactured into opium and packed in chests; and when the Government knew the number, they notified the fact, and from that notification no deviation was ever made. When the Government discovered in 1858 that the production had gone down to 21,000 chests, and was threatening to go still lower, it became alarmed, because the larger price was not sufficient to compensate them for the more moderate profit on the larger number of chests. They therefore resolved to push the cultivation still further than it was before the fall took place, and accordingly, in 1861, the price to the cultivator was raised to 4 rs. a seer, a seer being 2 lbs., and in the following year it was raised to 5 rs. Under the operation of that great stimulus the produce increased rapidly, and rose from 30,000 chests, in 1861-2, to 49,000 chests in 1862-3, and 64,000 chests in 1863-4. This enormous increase of production was followed by a corresponding reduction in price and a loss to the revenue; and he then pointed out to the Government of India that in order to remove the most important element of uncertainty in the opium revenue, it was absolutely necessary that they should bring forward every year for sale, not the quantity of opium they grew in that year, but a fixed quantity which should not vary from year to year, and which should be supplemented by reserves, so that in case of short crops the deficiency might be supplied. The figure at which it was proposed to fix the sale was 48,000 chests, that being about the quantity which on inquiry the China market would take off without, on the one hand, reducing the price, or, on the other hand, affecting the revenue derived by the Government, and the price would not be so high as to encourage the manufacture of home-grown opium in China itself. The matter had been undergoing discussion since, but in 1869 that arrangement was formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. Under the present system the net revenue in 1868-9 reached the highest sum, amounting to 4,904,000l. from Bengal alone. He believed that the Government had deviated from that arrangement this year, and had ordered a sale of 52,000 chests instead of 48,000. In 1865 the Government reduced the price to the cultivator to 4 rs. 8 a. The opium revenue must always depend on the price in China, and, therefore, must depend on circumstances out of the power of the Government; but it was in the power of the Government to remove one element of uncertainty, and that was by offering for sale the same amount, as near as possible, every year. In practice the Government got as much as the public would give. They did not hold back opium for the purpose of keeping up the revenue. The stock they kept was merely to keep the quantity sold from year to year equal. There was a considerable cultivation in China itself. He believed it was strictly forbidden by the edicts of the Emperor, but they were disregarded. He had not heard of any opium being imported from Turkey, but there was a considerable importation from Persia. A duty of 600 rs. a chest was imposed on opium coming from Bombay. There was a sale every month. The price in China had an immediate effect on Calcutta. It was largely used in India exchange, being the only way in which the merchants could pay for their tea. The prices in Calcutta were also largely influenced by speculations in Bombay. About 30 lacs represented the amount of the duty levied on the consumption of opium in India. The rest of the revenue came from the consumption abroad, and was paid by the Chinese. In a long series of years the value of the produce was four seers per beda, which, on a rough calculation, was about three-fifths of an acre.

The committee then adjourned.

LORD LYTTELTON AND THE REPORTERS.

THE *Times* a few days before the mail left appended to a letter of Lord Lyttelton pointing out some inaccuracies in a report of his speech in the House of Commons on Emanuel Hospital the remark that if readers could hear Lord Lyttelton speak they would wonder he could be reported at all. His Lordship has written the following letter on the subject, which appears in the *Birmingham Post* of May 5:—

London, May 3, 1871.

SIR,—It is said that no one can report what I say, and no one can read what I write—truly a deplorable predicament. I have just seen an extract, I believe, from a correspondent's letter in the *Daily Post* of a few days back, concerning the report in the *Times* of a speech of mine on Emanuel Hospital. I should not have troubled you on the subject, but that the writer accuses me of doing an injustice. He says I complained of the *Times* reporter, which I did not. I said there were inaccuracies in the report—a very different thing. I have often acknowledged, and am willing to acknowledge over and over again, that these errors in my reported speeches, which are such that if posterity reads them I shall be believed to have been half-witted, are from my own fault. I am too old to mend. I do not mean that reporters, or some reporters, *could* not report me, or almost any one. I have known a speech reported which was hardly audible in the House itself; but that was when it was worth a great deal of trouble, which is by no means my case. It is curiously untrue to say that I always write to correct mis-reports. The writer will not find three cases in ten years in which I have done so. One reason is that I hardly ever read the reports. I should not have done so in this case, nor corrected the errors, had it not been on account of the office to which I belong. I repeat that I do not complain of the reporters. To do so would be unjust in my case—very foolish in any case; for we are absolutely at the mercy of those excellent and formidable personages, and to complain would make matters very much worse. I will tell two anecdotes:—Mr. Cobbett, during the short time he was in Parliament, incessantly abused the reporters (whom he always called "*reporthers*") for not *duly* reporting him. The consequence was that they ended by not reporting him at all. The late Lord Monteagle, when Mr. Spring Rice in the House of Commons, once said something the reporters did not like. They sent him a formal warning that, unless he publicly apologized, reported he should not be. He did not apologize, and reported he was not for two years. At last the spell was broken by Mr. Murray, the bookseller, starting a new paper called the *Constitution* (which nearly ruined him). To ingratiate himself with Mr. Rice he reported his speeches, whereupon the others gave in.—Your obedient servant,

LYTTELTON.

SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

I FEEL very much touched by the kind way in which you, Sir Francis, proposed my health, and this company received it, and I beg also to thank you for the very kind terms in which you alluded to the name of the Princess, who, I am confident, will be deeply gratified by the kind way in which you have alluded to her name and the kind manner in which the company has received this toast. You have alluded to the opening of the International Exhibition next Monday, and I sincerely trust that the opening of that series of exhibitions may be as successful as the others which have preceded it, and which have been so successfully carried out in England, and that thus the promotion of science and art may be carried forward by the means of these numerous exhibitions. (Cheers.) I am sure it is always a great pleasure for me to meet you here at this annual gathering, to see so many distinguished and celebrated persons, and to be surrounded on all sides by the pictures of the most celebrated artists of our own country, and also, by the permission of the academicians, by the pictures of the most distinguished foreign artists. (Cheers.) I feel sure that the artists of this country take it as a great compliment that these pictures should be sent here for exhibition. (Cheers.) With respect to the present exhibition it must strike all of us on looking around these walls that some pictures are wanting—(hear, hear)—pictures from an artist whose health, alas! I fear is failing—(hear, hear)—although I am sure we all hope most heartily he may yet be spared to us; still we do miss the pictures of Sir Edwin Landseer. (Cheers.) Gratifying as it must be for distinguished artists to see their pictures exhibited and to hear the remarks made on them by critics and others, there are two beautiful drawings in this exhibition, of which, alas! the artists will never hear the praise that may be bestowed upon them, and I feel sure that it will not be considered out of place if, on this occasion, I offer my condolence to the Royal Academicians for the absence of one of their number, and the cause of it in the terrible bereavement he has sustained (alluded to the death of the son of Mr. Goodall, R.A.). My lords and gentlemen, I thank you for listening to these few remarks, and having heard that many speeches have to be made, I will not trespass further upon your attention than by again thanking you for the very kind manner in which my health and that of the Princess have been received by this distinguished assembly. (Loud cheers.)

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

I cannot forget that at this time last year, almost to a day, we were assembled in this great and handsome hall with a feeling of perfect security, and in the hope that not only we but the rest of the world would continue in that harmonious disposition which is so advantageous to every country and so necessary for the interest of all. But what changes have occurred since that time! Yet we assemble here as we did last year with the same feeling of security and comfort and continued prosperity. That, gentlemen, is a great blessing, which I trust may continue to this country for many years to come, and for ever. But if that is to be so we must know how to maintain our position in the world. (Cheers.) That is the great problem we are called upon to solve; and the more fact that we are secure at this moment ought not to blind us to the possibility of a change. (Cheers.) The result of the great contest we have seen has been a very hot fever of alarm as to the state of the country, and there appears now to be some danger of a cold fit coming on. I am not for a hot fit nor for a cold fit, but to preserve a happy medium. That is the great object we have in view, and which would be, I am sure, most acceptable to the country and advantageous to the State. (Cheers.) We have a small, compact, and very good army, which has always performed its duty honestly and zealously to the State, and it is pre pared to do so still. Yet it is not an expansive army—I must not mention the word expensive—But it is not so expansive as we could wish. (Hear, hear.) Our object is to make it expansive, and that is a very difficult problem. I trust the problem will be solved; but in doing so we must not shut our eyes to the facts of the case. I believe we have soldiers who are ready to follow their officers, and I believe we have officers ready to lead their soldiers. (Cheers.) If the officers have opportunities of learning and knowing more than of their profession I am sure they will be happy to avail themselves of them; but I trust the officers will always be composed of that class of men, with those high feelings of honour and character which have so long distinguished the officers of the British army, by whom the country has been so well and faithfully served. (Cheers.) The reserve forces have been alluded to, and I have seen some rather sharp criticisms upon the review of the volunteers on Easter Monday. Now, I was not at Brighton on Easter Monday, but I have had the pleasure of being associated with the present reserve force, and I must say nobody is to be blamed for what took place on Easter Monday. The only mistake was the volunteers wanted to do too much. (Hear, hear.) I have attended reviews abroad, and observed that magnificent Prussian army which has performed its duty so nobly, and I found there that a march past was considered quite sufficient for a day's work. But that did not content our volunteers. We must go fifty miles into the country—we must have a march past—we must have a field day and get back so town again by railway, taking care all the time that nobody's neck is broken. (A laugh.) If any fault is to be found there is no time to set it right, for in the meantime the bell is ringing, and the force must be off in the train. (A laugh.) I do not blame the volunteers, and on the other hand I hope the volunteers will not blame the officers of the army. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE.

I trust you will believe that in proportion as my colleagues and myself rate very humbly our title to be introduced to the notice of this company, so we are the more grateful for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon us. I have always felt, and ventured in this place to say, that we have no business to be recognised here at all—that this is a day for not one, but all the ideas that are connected with the very foundation of peace—everything that belongs to harmony, both in the spirit of man and in that which meets our wishes. And I confess I thought it an extraordinary omen that in the glee, so admirably sung before the toast so kindly given of her Majesty's Ministers, in what I may fairly call upon this occasion the temple of peace, the first line was

Discord, dire sister of the slaught'ring power.

(A laugh.) I am very glad of the special notice you have been pleased to take of any service we have performed to art in connection with the purchase of Sir R. Peel's gallery—(cheers)—and on the part of my right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer I may say that I do not think any suggestion ever was made which was adopted with greater readiness and zeal on the part of any public officer. On the very first whisper of the possibility that we might be able to acquire that treasure for the benefit of the nation it was not only received but welcomed and hailed by my right hon. friend. (Cheers.) It has been undoubtedly a transaction of the most fortunate character, in which it has been possible to supply the National Gallery with a great wealth of art in the very branch in which previously it had been the least richly furnished. The acquisition made has been in a class of pictures more than any other exempt from those controversies and criticisms as to genuineness and condition which so much have disturbed the public mind on the occasion of any other purchases; and, lastly, I may say with confidence it is a subject of general and even of national satisfaction that the pictures which were accumulated by the taste of one whose name will ever be remembered with honour among the list of the greatest patriots and statesmen of this country—(loud cheers)—that that collection, the monument of his liberality and his devotion to art, will still remain together, and will become part, as his name and memory are part, of the inheritance of the people of England. (Continued cheering.) I will not, Sir Francis, presume to speak specially of the beautiful and splendid spectacle we have around us farther than to say that, like those which have gone before it, it awakens admiration and delight in the minds of us all who have been privileged to witness it. (Cheers.) It is impossible to draw careful comparisons—impossible even for those who have real competency for the task—between the performances of one year and the performances of another; but I am sure it would not be right that any one, especially any one whose duty it is to consider the relations between our own country and foreign lands, should omit on an occasion of this kind to give utterance to mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret in connection with the noble contributions of foreign art which this day adorn your walls. (Cheers.) We lament that it should have been out of the calamities of our neighbours that these accessions to our wealth for the year should have arisen—(hear, hear)—but we are at the same time delighted that our countrymen should have the opportunity of seeing and of hearing testimony how noble a development the art of painting and the art of sculpture have taken among those who are suffering so grievously in their public and national capacity. (Hear, hear.) I trust, Sir Francis, that as from year to year you assemble your guests to enjoy your splendid hospitality around this board you may less and less have occasion to refer to subjects of regret and pain, and more and more have occasion to congratulate yourself and your audience upon the growing excellence of the productions of art. (Cheers.) We live in times when the extraordinary activity of the human mind with regard to all national pursuits more and more demands the counterpoise of steady and sedulous cultivation of all that pertains to the true culture of the human spirit. That study of beauty—I might venture to say, without fear of being misunderstood, that worship of beauty—to which your vocation calls you is among the most powerful of those counteracting means to which we must look to check the tendency of mankind to become in an increasing degree the slaves of mere material purposes and enjoyments. (Cheers.) And what we see this year, as what we saw in former years, brings home to the mind and heart the comforting persuasion that we have among us—among our countrymen, as well as among other countries of Europe—large bodies of men firmly and enthusiastically set, as much as at any former period of the history of the world, upon the prosecution of that noble and elevating profession of which you, Sir Francis, are yourself an ornament, and to which, in every one of its branches, I for my part, from the bottom of my heart, wish prosperity, advancement, honour, and reward. (Loud and continued cheering.)

THE PRESIDENT (SIR FRANCIS GRANT.)

I beg, on the part of the Royal Academy, to return our very grateful thanks for the compliments which have been paid to us to-night. After the very flattering allusions of the Lord Chancellor, I may be allowed to express a hope that the Exhibition of this year is one of very considerable interest. At the same time, I think you will allow that it is very courageous on the part of the Royal Academy to hold an Exhibition of Ancient Masters immediately before the Exhibition of Modern Art—(hear, hear)—as it is difficult to avoid comparisons. But it should ever be borne in mind that the ancient Exhibition is made up of the accumulated gems of all nations for the last 300 years—(hear, hear)—whereas the modern Exhibition is only the production of the year that is past. (Cheers.) At the same time I make bold to say I have seen no Exhibition of the Royal Academy out of which a few pictures might not have been selected which could hang by the side of the ancient pictures without detriment to their merit—(cheers)—and I am disposed to think that some of the works of deceased members of the Royal Academy, which found a place in last year's splendid Exhibition of Ancient Masters—those for instance by Reynolds and Gainsborough—"The Hay Wain," by Constable; the Wistonian Controversy," by Mulready, and others I might name, fully maintained the reputation of British art, even when placed among the works of the illustrious dead. Since I had last the honour of addressing you the Academy has lost by death two of its members, the late Mr. Hardwick, an eminent architect, for many years treasurer of this institution, in which he was highly esteemed for his judgment and zeal for the promotion of art; and Mr. M'Dowal, the sculptor, an artist remarkable for graceful refinement and purity of taste. Several members advanced in life have of late years retired on the honorary list, and their places have been filled by younger men, who give promise of maintaining the honour of British art. (Cheers.) The protracted and distressing illness of Sir Edwin Landseer has been a source of great sorrow and anxiety to the members of the Academy. (Hear, hear.) But we are not yet without hope that he may yet be restored to health and to his country, whose property he is. (Cheers.) But the absence for this year for the first time of his beautiful works, which have always been a source of so much attraction, will be felt by all. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our schools, the prosperity and efficiency of which is a subject of the greatest interest to the members of the Academy. I beg to state that since our occupation of this building we have made many important reforms and improvements. I need not occupy your time by going into details; but I may mention that whereas, taking the average of the last nine years, the schools formerly cost the Academy 2,500*l.* per annum, the expenditure of last year amounted to 4,500*l.*—(cheers)—and when all our arrangements are completed I am assured that they will not cost less than 5,000*l.* per annum, paid solely from the funds of the Royal Academy, for the gratuitous education of our numerous students. (Cheers.) I have again to express on the part of the Academy our very grateful thanks for the liberal support we have received from all quarters in carrying out the very interesting and instructive exhibitions of ancient masters. (Cheers.) On a former occasion I mentioned that the Royal Academy, in establishing these exhibitions, had no other motive but to promote the interests of art. I was, therefore, authorised by the members of the Royal Academy to state that it was not their intention to add any portion of the proceeds which might arise from these exhibitions to the ordinary funds of the Academy, but that after defraying the expenses attending them, which are very considerable, amounting last year to nearly 3,000*l.*, the members of the Academy decided to lay out any surplus which might remain for the support of the charitable institutions in the metropolis which are in connection with art—(hear, hear)—and for any other object calculated to promote the immediate furtherance of art. (Hear, hear.) In carrying out these views I beg to state that last year the Academy bestowed on different charitable institutions connected with art the sum of 750*l.*, and this year they have voted 1,200*l.* for the same object—(hear)—and also 150*l.* towards the construction of a museum of architecture—(hear)—for the benefit of young students in architecture. The museum is in no way connected with the Academy. There is still a surplus remaining on our hands. How to dispose of that for the immediate promotion of art is a subject which now occupies our attention. Nothing, however, has yet been definitely decided. But one result of the value of these ancient exhibitions has been to force on our observation the fact that many of these old pictures, some of them 300 years, and some even 400 years old, still retain their original brilliancy and purity of colour—(hear, hear)—whilst we are compelled to acknowledge that pictures of later years, some 50 years old, some scarcely 30, painted, too, by artists, of European renown, have greatly deteriorated. It appears, therefore, to the members of the Academy that there is no way in which they can more efficiently prove the interests of art than by using the remaining surplus for the immediate establishment of a professorship of chemistry—(hear)—the sole object of which shall be the study of the properties of colours, varnishes, &c., so as to ensure, as far as possible, purity and, above all, permanency of colour—(hear, hear)—we should require the professor to give practical lectures on the properties of colour. The attendance on these lectures would not be confined to members and students of the Academy, but every facility would be granted to artists generally who might desire to be present. (Cheers.) The professor would be expected to give information both as to oil painting and mural decoration to any artist seeking information. (Hear, hear.) We hope eventually, when the Government buildings are completed, to be able to build on our own premises a laboratory for carrying out experiments with regard to colours. If we carry out this project—(cheers)—it will, I hope, be a pleasure to the many distinguished noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies who have so generously contributed to these exhibitions of ancient pictures to know that their patriotic liberality has led to a result which must tend so greatly to the value and improvement of modern art. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to these statistics—(cheers)—and permit me, in conclusion, to express a hope that the endeavours of the Royal Academy to fulfil conscientiously their arduous duties, meet with the friendly recognition of this distinguished assembly, and of the public generally. (Cheers.) I beg to return you my warm thanks for the honour you have conferred on me in drinking my health. (Cheers.)

THE believers in Spiritualism in this city (New York) hold their anniversary last week in a small hall, which, however, was large enough to hold all the faithful, with room for curious and incredulous spectators. One of the daily papers reports that 'after the opening hymn, the venerable Judge of the Supreme Court, John W. Edmonds, was introduced by the Secretary of the Association. His remarks covered a period of many years of Spiritualism. He referred to the days of ancient spirits, of the Witch of Endor, and to the times when Job said that the "hair of his flesh stood up." In concluding his address, he announced that he had received from his old friends,—James T. Brady, Ogden Hoffman, and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,—a despatch from the other world, stating and regretting their inability to be present in bodily form. Other speakers followed, and the celebration closed with a ball in the evening. Whether the spirits danced attendance does not appear, no 'despatch' having been received from them on this point.—*New York Observer.*

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Thursday, May 4.

THERE was such a split in the Commune on the subject of the creation of the Committee of Public Salvation that the *Official Journal* at first refrained from publishing the account of the discussion which took place at the Hôtel de Ville on the voting of the change. It is remarked that the Committee was only carried by the narrow majority of 34 to 28, and when it came to naming the members the minority which objected to the new institution stood aloof, and the consequence is that Félix Pyat enjoys almost unlimited power, thanks to having obtained 24 votes, and citizen Gérardin, who failed to secure the legal number of votes in his arrondissement, now sits in the Salut Public, thanks to the support of 21 colleagues. Citizen Allix objected to the new arrangement on the ground that he feared the Committee might assume a kind of dictatorship. Citizen Ostyn went still farther, and insisted that he considered the Salut Public as a disguised monarchy. Citizen Pillo was in favour of the Committee, as the decrees of the Commune were in any instances unheeded. Citizen Pyat was in favour of the Committee of Public Salvation, and qualified the Executive Committee as reactionary. In consequence of the change Citizen Jourde, one of the Executive Committee and Minister of Finance, handed in his resignation, refusing, as he said, to serve as a clerk under the Salut Public. He left, he added, the Treasury in a most favourable condition for his successor. Yesterday he had only 140,000 francs in his coffers, to-day he had 2,009,000. Without consulting Citizen Jourde, the President put his re-election to the Commune, and he was confirmed in his functions by an immense majority, and possibly remains *ministre malgré lui*. According to Minister Jourde's budget, the expenditure of the Commune between the 20th of March and the 30th of April amounted to 25,138,089f., or a little over a million sterling, and this left him in hand on the date in question 875,827 f. Of the receipts 7,750,000 f. appear to have been obtained from the Bank of France, which I believe discounted paper found at the Hôtel de Ville. In the column of expenditure one perceives that about 22,000,000 f. have been laid out for military purposes, and the next largest item applies to the Committee of Safety or police, though we were under the impression that the sergent de ville and mouchard had ceased to exist in this virtuous Republic.

No very decisive engagement appears to have taken place yesterday, the Versailles troops having occupied themselves with making strategical movements, which only led to partial and unimportant encounters. The principal object of the generals of the National Assembly is said to be to render the forts on the left bank of the Seine completely powerless, and then to gain the course of the river. For this reason a continuous bombardment is kept up against the forts which command the Seine, and we are daily told of a flotilla which is to ascend the stream and demolish the gunboats of the Commune which from under cover of the viaduct wage war with Moulineaux and Meudon. This afternoon two of these craft were making very good practice. From the manner in which the forts of Vanven and Montrouge reply, it is clear that their works are in a bad way, and hardly in a condition to help Issy, which is almost entirely surrounded. What with the batteries of Meudon and the positions held by the regulars at Moulineaux and the village of Issy, the garrison of that fort can only have one line of retreat left—that by Vanves—and even that line is commanded by the guns of Châtillon. The Versailles people are said to have occupied the Island of Billancourt.

In the military report given by the *Vengeur* I find that the positions near Issy occupied by the Eclaireurs de la Seine were guarded by a couple of companies till 4 A.M., when a panic without motive seized them and spread disorder through the ranks of the éclaireurs, francs-tireurs, and tirailleurs de la Commune. The report, after a few casual remarks, concludes thus:—"Officers and soldiers conducted themselves in this affair with a heroism worthy of the cause they defend." Either this is very imprudent or the cause must be very bad.

It is really decided that the Column of Vendôme shall come down, and we are even told that it is to come down bodily and its fall to be broken by a heap of dirt placed to receive the modern Sejanus.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 5.

THE FALL OF CLUSERET.

(FROM THE "STANDARD'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 2.

"THE king is dead; long live the king!" Cluseret is in the Conciergerie, and Rossel, late his chief of staff, stands in his shoes. Why did he fall? The question is worthy to rank in importance with that of the nursery, "Who killed Cock Robin?" but it is not easy to satisfy everybody with an answer. Here are the fantastic versions: He had a quarrel of rivalry with Dombrowski; he had promised the Prussian General Fabrice to try and get the Archbishop of Paris out of confinement: he was engaged in a monster plot against the Commune; and, finally, he had offered to deliver up the city to the enemy for the trifle of two millions of francs. There, take your choice; and meditate on the instructive text, how the public is served and how it repays those who serve it. Cluseret is not the worthiest of characters, though he does dress well; but, in common justice to the man, I believe him incapable of treason to his party. His party, however, it must be remembered, is generally subordinated to himself. Let Cluseret be at the top of the movement he directs, autocrat thereof, and it will be loyally directed from his standpoint. But the Communal Council will not tolerate that: the glorious principle of equality means every man his own master. *Ergo*, Cluseret has come to grief, and a shout of joy resounds from the first battery of the Seine on Bastion 64 at the news. Bravo! cries the battery; this arrest is well—measures not men—the forces of a nation (the Commune a nation, ye gods!) should not be left in the grasp of any individual—go further and confide the direction of *war* to a committee of *civilians*. That last is a brilliant idea, and will give you a pretty fair notion of the amount of professional training some of the artillerymen of the Commune bring to their guns. The most diverting part of it is that this blissful reform of entrusting soldiers' business to civilians' control has been already introduced, as beareth witness the latest important measure of defence which has been taken. The citizen Gaillard *pere*, if you please, has been commissioned to construct an interior line of barricades to strengthen the D girdle of ramparts. This second *enceinte* is to embrace in its round three inclosed *enceintes* namely, on the Trocadero, on the heights of Montmartre, and at the Pantheon. The suggestion to make these citadels is not bad, if properly carried out, and must have emanated from a capable officer of engineers. They can be established with but one object—to overawe the friends of order who still remain in the city, and who might be stirred up to the rare courage of defending their own interests on the arrival of the Versaillese. Those of the partisans of the Commune who mean to hold out to the last ounce of powder (and there are some such) have only to retire to these citadels with provisions and munitions, and batter down from the eminences they occupy the richer points of Paris. In fact, this plan betrays either one of two intentions—to fight to the death, or to force their enemies to coax them to surrender by favourable terms. This is the importance of the latest measure of defence—it gives the Reds the fulcrum for a strong lever of destruction, or of salvation, as they choose; but as to any one of the many afford towards achieving the success of their cause it is *nil*; the cause will have been irremediably lost before its supporters will have withdrawn to these last corners. The primary purpose of citadels is to enable a defence to be continued till the arrival of succour. Where is the succour to come from here? The provinces are not with the Commune; and even if they were, where will be the free communications between these three projected citadels and the country? To construct the simplest work of fortification requires an engineering head. Has Citizen Gaillard *pere* got it? To be sure engineers are to be placed under him, but what engineer with a spark of respect for himself or his profession will take orders from a cobbler? for that is what Citizen Gaillard is. Unless the Commune is to fall back upon leather (of which Citizen Gaillard has a good supply in his lunge) his fitness for the post, except from a burlesque writer's point of view, is not striking. Certes, it may be urged in his favour that he is mad. Seneca has it that no great genius ever existed without a spice of folly; but it does not follow that great fools may not exist without a spice of genius. Citizen Gaillard *pere* is one of the latter, else he would never have left his honest bradawls and wax-ends to devote himself to military engineering, of which he knows no more than the critic of Apelles, who was told to stick to his last, did of painting. But Rossel, the new Delegate to the War Office, may look to the matter until he is handcuffed like Cluseret. It may be of interest to persons who keep photographic albums of celebrities to add a *cartes-de-visite* photograph of the newest addition to existing collections. Like Thiers and Dombrowski, he wears glasses. The physical man is not of an imposing presence. He is thin, of a middle height, pale-faced, and has light hair and eyebrows. His manner is cold, stiff, and formal. He is an excellent mathematical scholar, came out second in class at the Polytechnic School, served as a captain of engineers in the Army of the Loire, is very active, and an ardent Republican. It remains only to add the prediction, that he will turn out a more egregious failure than his predecessor.

But the fall of Cluseret is not the only symptom of approaching dissolution in the body politic of the Rump Republic. The members of the Commune fall out with each other and almost come to fisticuffs at every sitting. There is dire jealousy between Peter and Paul, and recriminations are cast from Tom to Billy and back—like the baby in the Punch and Judy Show—over the crimson council table. The light begins to steal in at last, and the question is—whether the spirit of resistance will outlive the capture of Fort Issy. If that position be not taken at this writing, it must be taken in a very few hours, and then the line of bastions on the west from the Point du Jour to the Porte Maillot and beyond can be murderously enfiladed. In addition to the successes of the foe without—he is hemming in the town by slow but sure process—discontent manifests itself within more openly day by day, and an utter lassitude benumbs and sickens the impressed defenders of disorder. To-morrow morning the bakers propose to meet and march in a body to the Hôtel de Ville to protest against a recent decree which interferes with their liberty as workmen. That demonstration may be put in the balance with the Masonic demonstration, which was not truly Masonic but a fraud, as a letter from M. Malapert, the highest dignitary of the order in Paris, lets the public know. He, orator of the supreme council, speaking as guardian of the general rules, declares that resolutions passed out of the bosom of the Grand Central Lodge of France are not valid, and that the craftsman who combats against other than the foreign invader violates the first principles of Masonry.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1125	Wolfville	Feb. 2
1199	The Royal Family	Feb. 10
1536	Melbourne	Feb. 10
1787	Enoch Train	Feb. 13
1110	Schleswig Bride	Feb. 16
700	Sepia	Feb. 24
702	Joshua	Mar. 2
870	Sydney Eggers	Mar. 4
	Ireland	Mar. 4
970	Whittington	Mar. 11
1304	Mahableshwur	Mar. 11
530	William Prowse	Mar. 22
1288	Peruvian Congress	Mar. 23
1123	Pericles	Mar. 31
473	Sooloo	Apl. 20
1263	Montana	Apl. 21
1258	Callirhoe	Apl. 22

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

732	Collingwood (s)	Mar. 24
916	City of Brussels (s)	Apl. 29

FROM LONDON.

1416	Haddon Hall	Feb. 17
623	Clara	Mar. 15
1174	Milwall	Mar. 1
1459	Haddington	Apl. 1
722	Sultana	Apl. 26

FROM CALCUTTA.

1116	Lord Clyde	Apl. 8
828	Lion	Apl. 8
1249	Arundel	Apl. 18
1391	Canute	Apl. 18
1081	Nile (s)	Apl. 29

FROM CLYDE.

1200	Zanzibar	Feb. 2
813	City of Dublin	Feb. 10
	Alice Wilson	Feb. 15
1179	Sikh	Feb. 22
799	City of Tanjore	Mar. 7
1170	Scotland	Mar. 13
1324	Sumatra	Mar. 22
1172	Lady Octavia	Apl. 11
1194	Centurion	Apl. 10
1327	Morning Star	Apl. 18

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1066	Landsboro	Feb. 8
1127	Mic Mac	Feb. 8

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1091	Nonpareil	Apl. 8
1200	Cospatrick	
1293	Dilharee	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

479	Bride,	Nov. 18

FROM SHI